

Earnings per train mile.

								Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 10	5 3 0	4 10 9
1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 15 1	5 6 2	4 7 8
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 9	...	0 3 1
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 2	...

Jubbulpore line.

				Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
				Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1877	...	...	...	21,595	50,135	10,04,886	2,43,652	2,93,789
1876	...	...	...	16,339	43,527	1,71,638	46,893	90,420
Increase	...	...	...	5,256	6,608	8,33,348	1,96,759	2,03,369
Decrease	...	...	...		

It is needless to offer any comment on a goods traffic which shows an increase both in weight carried and in earning of nearly 500 per cent.

The weight of food-grains and seeds sent to Howrah and sent *via* Jubbulpore during the four weeks :—

	Wheat.	Pulses.	Other grains.	Seeds.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Howrah	9,02,800	14,500	2,75,300	5,67,000	17,59,600
Via Jubbulpore	1,22,600	4,22,400	1,23,600	45,600	7,14,200
Total	10,25,400	4,36,900	2,98,900	6,12,600	24,73,800

So that the grain conveyed for famine purposes over this line may be roughly taken at 30,000 tons, and the wheat and seed for export at 60,000.

MAIN LINE.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during four weeks ending 28th July 1877.

STAPLES.	WEIGHT.		AMOUNT.		INCREASE OR DECREASE.			
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	29,516	64,773	50,164	1,02,248	35,257	52,084	...	...
Butel-nuts	12,987	8,408	10,316	8,520	...	...	4,579	1,796
Bricks	7,021	7,098	3,009	8,755	677	684	...	...
Coal, up	1,50,431	3,16,270	83,289	1,53,904	1,65,839	70,705	...	...
" down	7,38,549	7,33,304	1,00,438	92,096	...	...	5,245	8,342
Copper	4,422	5,861	7,446	9,082	1,439	1,636	...	...
Cotton	38,756	33,250	43,990	50,327	...	6,337	5,506	...
Cotton, twist	7,783	9,057	10,772	11,656	1,874	884	...	...
Firewood	11,316	10,082	494	288	...	...	1,254	206
Fruits	12,235	15,059	8,686	10,994	2,824	3,309	...	...
Ghee and oil	20,077	24,546	20,277	30,827	4,469	4,550	...	...
G. B. T. packages	3,280	3,018	6,316	5,197	...	...	234	1,118
Government Commissariat stores	6,276	5,827	4,901	4,177	...	...	449	724
Government Ordnance stores	10,256	7,551	26,097	17,292	...	...	2,705	8,805
Rice	2,39,979	3,37,534	58,172	55,747	97,555	...	...	2,425
Wheat	4,64,528	11,10,689	2,78,922	6,59,106	6,46,143	3,80,184	...	...
Oats	5,134	7,711	861	2,350	4,577	1,489	...	...
Pulses of all kinds	66,128	4,08,520	16,435	1,41,638	4,02,302	1,25,203	...	...
Other cereals	22,891	1,95,394	7,062	59,555	1,72,503	52,403	...	...
Gunny	80,170	65,242	26,065	50,023	35,072	35,068	...	...
Hides	30,206	43,537	19,092	22,188	4,331	3,096	...	...
Iron	42,792	61,394	44,839	64,453	28,592	19,614	...	...
Jaggree	20,115	40,717	3,169	16,355	20,602	13,186	...	...
Lac	26,760	22,830	15,976	11,487	...	...	3,950	4,489
Minerals	30,474	35,132	4,532	4,785	7,658	263	...	...
Mowah flower	6,717	4,510	1,514	1,034	...	...	2,267	480
Paper	4,150	5,206	5,532	8,622	1,056	3,000	...	...
Piece-goods	68,657	62,953	94,705	77,767	...	...	5,701	16,938
Railway materials, construction account	3,987	653	286	146	...	...	3,334	140
" foreign	1,20,206	50,523	1,50,311	54,557	...	...	63,383	95,754
Roots	7,100	8,786	4,882	5,305	1,686	423	...	...
Salt	2,98,596	4,23,418	87,854	1,48,538	1,24,422	60,684	...	...
Saltpetre	28,913	39,317	14,579	21,606	10,404	7,627	...	...
Seeds	4,89,040	6,24,016	2,29,457	2,93,274	1,34,976	63,817	...	...
Spelter	3,659	5,434	5,296	7,032	1,775	2,386	...	...
Spices	4,708	6,839	5,590	7,134	1,020	1,544	...	...
Stones	1,02,628	78,567	14,668	11,429	...	...	24,059	3,239
Sugar	82,320	1,05,916	24,762	31,035	23,596	6,273	...	...
Tea	8,234	13,694	8,627	14,271	5,490	5,644	...	...
Timber	19,805	19,051	8,733	8,689	...	...	754	...
Tobacco	21,678	35,648	8,910	20,245	13,970	11,335	...	...
Wines	5,083	5,958	12,001	12,608	875	607	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,25,911	1,43,054	1,21,857	1,37,713	17,143	16,056	...	...
Total	34,40,888	52,76,291	16,48,642	24,55,743	19,58,793	9,51,557	1,23,340	1,44,456

N. ST. L. CARTER, *Offg. Traffic Manager.*

Reports of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway for the Month of July 1877.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SEALDAH TERMINUS.

Report on the Traffic for the four weeks ending 28th July 1877.

No. 48—822A, dated Calcutta, the 15th August 1877.

From—JAMES BRANDER, Esq., Traffic Superintendent, Sealdah,
To—The Agent, Sealdah.

THE quantity of goods carried over during the above period was maunds 9,23,444, as against maunds 5,24,258 during the same period of last year, showing an increase of maunds 3,99,186.

The increase is chiefly due to the following staples, viz. grain, including rice, bales, gunny, piece-goods, foreign railway materials, salt, twist, turmeric, and all other goods.

Those showing the largest decreases are jute (drums and bales), seeds, sugar, tobacco, and hides.

Increases.

Grain, including rice	...	Mds.	5,15,691
The demand for wheat in the London market has caused a large increase in the supply of this article, and the export of rice still continuing heavy, large quantities of both are still arriving.			
Gunny, bundles and bales	...	Bundles.	Bales.
	...	363	2,135
This article is again beginning to show an increase, chiefly in bales for export.			
Piece-goods	...	Mds.	2,180
This staple again shows a large increase, which is satisfactory			
Railway material, foreign	...	Mds.	5,675
The increase in this is owing to the requirements in material and stores of the Northern Bengal Railway being forwarded.			
Salt	...	Mds.	17,469
This commodity continues to show a satisfactory increase.			
Twist	...	Mds.	1,169
This shows an increase owing to both imports and local manufactures brought down from Samnaggur.			
Turmeric	...	Mds.	1,447
A decrease having arisen for this article in the Calcutta bazar supplies are being sent down largely.			
All other goods	...	Mds.	9,168
These show a decrease in comparison with former months, but the quantity carried is still satisfactory.			

Decreases.

		Drums.	Bales.
Jute, drums and bales	...	111,923	6,029
This decrease is owing to the early closing of the season and later arrival of the new jute this year than last.			
Seeds	...	Mds.	5,515
The supply has decreased owing to the season for many kinds having come to a close and the setting in of the rains.			
Sugar	...	Mds.	7,824
This decrease is due to the closing of the season being less in demand in the beginning of the month.			
Tobacco	...	Mds.	22,558
There being little demand in the bazar at present the supplies are scanty.			
Hides (bundles)	...	Mds.	4,729
The supply of this article is variable according to the demand. Though there has been a decrease in bundles there has been an increase in bales of 1,738 maunds.			
I attach the usual statement showing the increases and decreases of the principal staples.			

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of staples carried over the line for the four weeks ending the 28th July 1877, as compared with the corresponding period of 1876.

STAPLES.	1876.		1877.		1876.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Upward.	Downward.	Upward.	Downward.	Total.	Total.		
Ale, beer, wine, &c.	836	...	986	...	836	986	150	...
Cotton, bundles of	172	...	61	901	172	962	790	...
Ditto, bales of	215	...	137	...	215	137	...	78
Grain, including rice	4,332	34,836	7,433	5,47,426	39,168	5,54,859	5,15,691	...
Gunny-bags, bundles of	111	5,924	6,293	105	6,035	6,398	363	...
Ditto, bales of	...	5,068	8	7,796	5,068	7,803	2,135	...
Jute, drums of	7	1,42,738	1,100	29,722	1,42,745	30,622	...	1,11,923
Ditto, bales of	...	6,029	...	...	6,029	...	...	6,029
Piece-goods	14,733	77	16,952	38	14,810	16,990	2,180	...
Railway material, foreign	30,354	...	36,929	...	30,354	36,029	5,675	...
Salt	48,688	...	66,157	...	48,688	66,157	17,469	...
Seeds	909	1,12,682	1,942	1,05,634	1,13,091	1,07,576	...	5,515
Sugar	363	10,194	54	2,079	10,557	2,733	...	7,824
Tea	4	1,166	4	1,033	1,170	1,037	...	133
Tobacco	7	28,640	426	5,668	28,647	6,089	...	22,558
Twist	3,097	784	3,804	1,140	3,881	5,060	1,169	...
Turmeric	57	6,325	...	7,829	6,382	829	1,447	...
All other goods	23,134	33,434	37,304	28,432	56,568	65,736	9,168	...
Hides, bundles of	61	6,728	3	4,067	8,789	4,060	...	4,729
Ditto, bales of	...	453	...	2,191	453	2,191	1,738	...
Total	1,26,680	3,97,678	1,78,798	7,44,651	5,24,258	9,23,444	5,57,975	1,58,789
	...	...	...	...	...	5,24,258	1,58,789	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	3,99,186	3,99,186	...

TRAFFIC OFFICE,
The 15th August 1877.

J. BRANDER,
Traffic Superintendent.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th August 1877, on 1279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching Receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.				Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	117,358½	1,39,971	10 3	12,530 14 9	12,79,639 20	5,93,689	6 3	54,421 10 6	7,93,661 0 6	44,286	711,411½	155,709½
Or per mile of railway ...		109	6 0	19 0 6		403	14 7	43 10 6	573 4 7			
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	650,680	7,28,593	10 7	66,787 15 0	66,70,360 10	30,88,774	14 0	283,137 14 0	38,17,308 8 7	220,793½	506,404½	817,357½
Total for 6 weeks ...	767,938½	8,68,565	4 10	79,618 9 9	79,40,990 30	30,82,464	4 3	337,559 4 6	45,51,029 9 1	265,089½	767,876	973,965½
COMPARISON.												
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	104,433	1,14,635	13 5	10,508 5 8	6,61,542 10	2,65,019	14 0	24,293 9 10	3,79,655 11 5	42,756	52,518	95,274
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...		89	9 2	8 4 3		207	1 5	18 19 8	296 10 7			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	686,166	7,53,398	1 1	69,051 8 1	46,44,897 20	21,37,341	7 9	196,923 19 5	28,96,629 8 10	261,735	408,266	669,999

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th August 1877 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	5,487	13,044 15 9	1,195 15 10	2,45,675 0	56,518 3 0	5,180 16 8	60,563 2 9	4,651	11,130½	16,781½
Or per mile of railway		58 4 10	5 6 11		253 9 6	23 3 1	310 14 4			
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	26,590½	61,019 6 0	5,593 8 10	13,25,585 20	2,97,898 6 3	27,301 17 1	3,53,857 12 3	22,545½	83,948½	1,06,493½
Total for 6 weeks	32,077½	74,064 5 9	6,789 4 8	15,71,260 20	3,54,386 9 3	32,482 15 9	4,28,420 15 0	27,190½	95,078½	1,22,273½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,574	8,923 15 0	615 0 7	29,588 0	6,304 3 0	752 1 0	17,128 2 0	4,459	1,840	6,329
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year		39 14 2	3 13 1		36 10 8	3 7 3	76 8 10			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	26,268	62,108 13 0	5,693 6 3	2,33,210 0	64,232 10 9	5,887 19 11	1,26,341 8 3	26,656	76,682	48,338

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th August 1877, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	39,108	19,588 2 9	1,795 11 8	2,38,943 18	76,122 1 5	6,977 17 1	8,775 8 9	
Or per mile of railway	203	123 12 6	11 7 0	1,787 38	481 0 4	44 1 10	55 8 10	
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,82,978½	1,11,095 9 9	10,183 15 3	13,96,334 16	2,95,079 15 9	27,103 19 11	37,287 16 3	
Total for 6 weeks	2,15,146½	1,30,683 12 6	11,979 6 11	16,79,277 34	3,71,862 1 2	34,081 17 0	46,061 3 11	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	39,761	17,101 12 1	1,575 18 3	2,07,107 12	54,236 12 5	4,971 14 0	6,547 13 3	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	188	108 10 2	9 19 2	1,308 39	342 11 8	31 8 4	41 7 6	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,95,117	1,13,812 2 0	10,432 15 8	2,78,961 31	2,21,074 12 3	20,265 3 8	30,607 19 4	

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th August 1877, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,704	770 0 0	77 0 0	3,794 0	378 0 0	23 14 0	105 14 0
Or per mile of railway	63	28 0 0	2 16 0	139 0	10 8 0	1 1 0	5 17 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	10,409	4,871 0 0	457 2 0	50,240 0	3,629 0 0	362 18 0	850 0 0
Total for 6 weeks	12,203	5,541 0 0	564 2 0	54,034 0	3,916 0 0	391 12 0	955 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,877	883 6 6	89 6 10	2,437 39	243 11 9	24 7 6	113 14 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	69	32 6 8	3 4 11	80 19	8 15 1	0 17 11	4 8 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,534½	5,780 5 8	578 0 8	13,608 16	1,596 15 6	159 15 11	737 14 7

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th August 1877, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,238	1,119 0 0	111 18 0	10,693 0	337 0 0	33 14 0	144 12 0
Or per mile of railway	294	40 0 0	4 0 0	382 0	11 8 0	1 3 0	5 8 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	42,263	6,232 0 0	623 4 0	65,497 0	2,247 0 0	224 14 0	847 18 0
Total for 6 weeks	60,501	7,351 0 0	735 2 0	79,189 0	2,574 0 0	257 8 0	999 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,002	1,037 13 3	108 15 8	14,316 20	442 0 3	44 4 0	153 19 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	286	36 13 7	3 17 8	511 4	15 13 7	1 11 7	5 9 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	44,390½	6,216 4 3	621 13 4	72,617 30	2,399 10 0	236 19 0	849 11 4



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1877.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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COMPLETION OF ROAD CESS VALUATIONS IN THE BACKERGUNGE DISTRICT.

No. 254R., dated Dacca, the 7th July 1877.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Dacca Division,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

I HAVE the honor to submit, in original, the accompanying report No. 103, dated 23rd ultimo, from the Collector of Backergunge, on the completion of the introduction of the Road Cess Act into that district.

2. It is not necessary, when Mr. Barton has himself so minutely entered into details, that I should follow him step by step through his long and interesting report; it will be sufficient that I should notice the chief features in it.

3. The Road Cess Act was extended to Backergunge from the 1st November 1874, but owing to the non-receipt of the necessary instructions, forms, &c., work was not actually commenced till the middle of December. The work of valuation, therefore, has thus taken two years and a half, and as in that period 3,548 estates and over 260,000 tenures have been valued, some idea of the magnitude of the task may be formed.

4. It is true that there has been an enormous staff of officers employed: at one time there were as many as three Deputy Collectors employed in the department, and the ministerial establishment since September last has consisted of 18 sections, comprising 36 clerks and 36 mohurirs, in addition to the head clerk and a staff of 100 peons.

5. The work commenced with an establishment of one Deputy Collector, two clerks, and five mohurirs. It was soon found that this staff was insufficient, and before three months had elapsed returns began to come in so rapidly that in March 1875 it had to be increased. A few months later and the same thing occurred. In fact, up to September last, when it reached its maximum, the establishment was constantly being increased as the pressure of work became more and more felt.

6. Of the 3,548 estates of which, as stated above, valuations have been made, 2,946 have been entered in Register I; their gross revenue is Rs. 9,91,002, and their gross valuation Rs. 59,09,830, or almost six times their annual revenue: the remaining 602 have been entered in Register III; the revenue of these is Rs. 3,83,919, and their valuation Rs. 10,14,746, or something over two and a half times the revenue. The total valuation of the district, therefore, amounts to Rs. 69,24,576, which, at 2 pice per rupee, will give Rs. 1,94,910 as road cess—an amount which, I believe, far exceeds that raised in any other district in Bengal. I may here notice that the actual work of valuation did not commence till March 1875, and that they ended in May 1877. For the first 22 months the valuation of estates and tenures was made at an average rate of 10,000 a month; but for the last five they have been made at a rate exceeding 17,000 a month.

7. The manner in which the valuations have been made embraces all three forms laid down in sections 6 and 8. All estates paying a revenue of over Rs. 100 have been valued on returns, and all the small estates, *i.e.* those paying less than Rs. 50 Government revenue, have been valued either on returns, the multiple principle, or at so much per acre. This last plan, which has not been, I believe, usually adopted elsewhere, was selected because it was known that the value of the land in this district had enormously increased since the permanent settlement in 1793, and that the Government revenue was frequently altogether disproportionate to the value: and consequently that to value according to the multiple principle would be to give up a large amount of cess that might fairly and properly be taken. The result of this method, though it has much increased the work, has been most satisfactory. Table II in paragraph 30 of the report shows that in these estates the ratio of valuation to revenue has been 6·9, or, in other words, double of what would have been obtained on the multiple principle in permanently settled estates, and treble that in temporarily settled estates.

8. It is satisfactory to notice that, as a general rule, all calls for returns made on proprietors were promptly answered, notwithstanding the difficulties they had frequently to contend against. These difficulties have been described at length in paragraphs 22—26, and may shortly be said to have arisen (1st) from the extensive sub-divisions of estates among the co-sharers, and (2nd) the enormous extent to which subinfeudation has been carried in the district. Of the first, I may give as an instance the case of *pergunnah* Sultanabad, referred to in paragraph 23 of the Collector's report. In this estate, containing about 9,000 tenures and several thousand cultivating ryots, a separate account has been opened for a 1 gunda 1 kranta and 6½ teels share, equal to about $\frac{1}{800}$ th of a rupee. Of the second, I may notice *pergunnah* Chandratdeep, the property of the Madhabpasha zemindars, which contains the enormous number of 43,818 tenures, 24 of which are in the 6th grade. I may also take the case of *pergunnah* Syadpore, the property of Lala Mitrojit Sinha and Petam Koer of Dacca, which contains nearly 14,000 tenures, extending so low as to the 8th grade.

9. But if these difficulties were felt by the proprietors in preparing their returns, it can easily be imagined how much they increased the work in the road cess office. Mr. Barton says in his 27th paragraph:—"The submission of a separate return by each co-sharer for each fractional portion of an estate threw upon my office the duty of preparing one general return for the entire estate. This work imposed upon us great trouble. In most cases each of such returns contained in Part III the names of several hundred tenures which neither were in the same order in all the several returns, nor agreed with each other in the description given of them therein. The same tenures often occurred in different names in the different returns, and often different tenures were recorded in the same name. The general returns prepared in the office were from these causes necessarily often inaccurate, and it was only when the tenure-holders appeared that the errors could be discovered and corrected." It can easily be imagined what a laborious operation this must have been, and how much care and supervision must have been entailed before the Collector could say, as he now does, that these general returns "are now generally free from errors, and have been accepted by the estate-holders and tenure-holders."

10. Before leaving this portion of the report, I would draw the attention of the Board to the extraordinary results attained, by what I may term the acreage valuation, as given in paragraph 47 of the report. In seven estates the valuation exceeded the revenue by 100 times, in 12 the valuation exceeded the revenue by from 50 to 99 times, in 18 estates the first exceeded the last by from 20 to 49 times, and in 38 estates by from 10 to 19 times.

11. Of the 263,947 rent-paying tenures registered, 250,174 were entered in Register II and 13,773 in Register IV; while out of 14,768 rent-free tenures, 14,639 were entered in the former and 129 in the latter. But even these numbers, large as they are, do not represent all the under-tenures in the district, as they do not show the tenures included in the 2,291 estates and 237,709 tenures valued summarily, as these do not of course appear in the district books. Mr. Barton, however, thinks that, if returns had been called for from each of these summarily-valued estates and tenures, the number of tenures would have risen from 278,715 to above three lakhs.

12. Upon the valuation of these tenures the same careful and intelligent consideration of their circumstances has been brought to bear as was exhibited in the case of estates. When-

ever the rental was above Rs. 100 returns were called for as a matter of course. In other cases, whenever it was believed from information obtained that the rental of a tenure was much in excess of what would be given by adopting the multiple system, a return was called for, no matter what was the amount of rent paid for it by the tenure-holder. As a general rule, returns were demanded from tenures held by the owners of the parent estates, because it was notorious that these had as a rule the largest rent-rolls and a nominal quit-rent. The difficulty was to know where to draw the line—that is, when to demand a return and when to value summarily on the multiple principle. This was got over by the Deputy Collector seeking information from every one who gave in a return as to the value of the tenures contained in it to their holders. The information thus collected was noted down, and notices were issued subsequently in respect of all tenures which appeared to be particularly profitable.

13. Of the total number of tenures (278,715) brought on the registers, 12,671 were exempted from valuation as being lakhiraj tenures of less than Rs. 5 in value; 28,335 were valued on returns; and 237,709 summarily. Included in the 28,335 are 17,301 tenures capable of summary valuation, but which were valued on returns under the procedure above described.

14. In paragraphs 38—59 Mr. Barton has given a description of one peculiarity in the land tenure of his district to which I have before briefly adverted—I mean the number of grades that exist between the estate-holder and the actual cultivator of the soil. He traces the origin of these sub-infeudations, and the objects with which it has been resorted to, at more recent times. It is not necessary for me to do more than allude to this subject, though I may give, as an instance of the disastrous effects this splitting an estate up into thousands of tenures, the estate of Syadpore above referred to. The revenue of this estate is Rs. 6,950, and its valuation Rs. 1,95,747, yet all the profits the owners get as zemindars amount only to Rs. 8,383. One tenure alone was valued at Rs. 47,503, and the tenure-holders pay a quit-rent of Rs. 77 only.

15. In paragraph 61 Mr. Barton makes a comparison between the valuation work of his district and that of any other *division*, not district, in Bengal. From this it appears that the number of tenures valued in Backergunge is more than two and a half times the number of tenures in the whole of the Presidency Division; five times as great as that in the Rajshahye Division; more than twice as great as that in the Burdwan Division; more than twice as great as that in the other four districts of this division; three and a half times as great as that in the Patna Division; nearly 10 times as great as that in the Bhagulpore Division, and nearly eight times as great as that in the Orissa Division.

16. As some of the results of the system adopted in the valuation of tenures, I may draw attention to paragraph 64, which shows that, in the case of 11 tenures, the valuation exceeded the rent by 100 times; in 17 tenures by from 50 to 99 times; in 27 by from 20 to 49 times, and in 41 by from 10 to 19 times.

17. Mr. Barton considers that returns received are in general correct, and fairly represent the actual rental of the estates and tenures to which they relate. This opinion appears to be borne out by the fact that in many cases revised returns have been given in when mistakes had been discovered in the original. Great care was taken by the Deputy Collector in charge of the department that the proper persons filed the return, and the result was that in only one instance, so far as is known, was any deception practised. This was the case of the man Abbas, upon which I reported in my letter No. 80R., dated 5th May last. No intentional under-statement of rental has come to notice, though there appears reason to believe the rentals in some of the earlier returns have been put at a higher figure than are actually realized; the reason of this being an impression that at one time prevailed that no enhancement would hereafter be allowed upon the rates shewn in the return. This idea was, however, corrected, and the later returns are believed to be free from misstatements of this kind.

18. I now proceed to notice briefly some of the remarks made in paragraph 68 of the report.

Section 5.—The suggestion made as to the alteration of the form of return is a good one. A good deal of time and trouble would be saved by the addition of the thana's name within which the village is situated.

Section 6.—I quite concur with the Collector's views: a valuation having once been made, there can be no necessity for as long a period as three months being allowed for the preparation of the return. Under this section, one month ought certainly to be enough in future.

Section 17.—Personal service of the roll might be allowed as well as at the *mâl-outchery*. This would, to some extent, meet the difficulty suggested by the Collector; but I am inclined to think that the owners of very petty estates and tenures are likely to be as difficult to find at their *mâl-outcheries*.

Section 16.—I do not think the register of valuation rolls is required; but I think all that was intended was that what I may term the office copy of the valuation rolls of all the estates in one *pergunnah* should, when completed, be bound up together in the order in which the estates therewith connected are entered in the registers for facility of future reference.

19. *Section 23.*—Greater facilities should I think be allowed for the realization of the cess. A solitary peadash cannot be expected to walk into a zemindar's residence in the interior of a district and attach some article of movable property; and the alternative procedure allowed by section 10 is inconvenient and to be avoided as much as possible. The procedure laid down in Act VII of 1868 is much more slow and cumbrous than it need be, but still it would be better than the one we have at present. I have always been myself of opinion that road cess should be realized as land revenue. I do not believe it would cause any hardship, or be one bit more felt than the enforced punctual payment of Government revenue is.

Paragraph 53 of the Board's Instructions.—I do not quite agree with what the Collector says on this point. The instructions may be difficult, or even impossible, to carry out in some districts, but they may not be so in others. At all events, whether difficult or not, as long as the latter part of section 70 remains unaltered, there must be some means provided for preventing the expenditure in one district of funds raised in another, except with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor.

20. In conclusion, it only remains for me to notice the remarks Mr. Barton has recorded on his subordinates. I can, and do, most thoroughly endorse all that he has said regarding Deputy Collector Baboo Okhoy Coomar Sen, who was in charge of the road cess department throughout the whole operations. I have twice inspected his office, and was on both occasions much struck with the thorough knowledge he had of his work, and the great intelligence he brought to bear on it. He has worked indefatigably throughout, and no small amount of the success that has attended the introduction of the Act is due to his untiring perseverance and energy. I beg therefore to support the Collector's recommendation that he may be promoted from the 6th to the 5th grade of Deputy Collectors. I am aware that he is low down in the 6th grade, but I venture to hope that the Board will agree with me in thinking that special services, such as the Deputy Collector has rendered, are worthy of special reward.

21. Baboo Trailokya Nath Sen was deputed to assist the Deputy Collector in charge of the department in May 1876, when the work was almost at its heaviest. The Collector speaks of him as having worked hard and well, and as having given him satisfaction.

22. Baboo Jadoo Nath Chowdhry's assistance was valuable, as he brought with him previous experience of the work. The Collector appears to have been perfectly satisfied with him.

23. Baboo Bhola Nath Das, the head clerk, is very highly spoken of by Mr. Barton, and there is no doubt that he has been both here and previously in Furreedpore a most efficient officer. He has worked with unceasing assiduity, as may be gathered from the fact that not only did he do his own legitimate work, but also examined the whole of the valuation rolls, amounting to 266,000. I trust the Board will support the recommendation that he may be appointed, on the occurrence of a suitable opportunity, a Sub-Deputy Collector.

24. The ministerial officers have, as a body, given satisfaction; and I shall be glad to do what I can in helping Mr. Barton to provide for them. Lastly, I have to beg that the Government may be pleased to express its approbation of Mr. Barton's own services in connection with the important work that has just been brought to a close. It has had his constant attention from first to last, and but for his close supervision, I feel certain that the work would not have been finished as soon as it has. His work, however, was by no means confined to mere supervision: references on matters of doubt were constantly made to him; special matters were laid before him for orders; and in a variety of ways demands were made upon his time. His services have been very important, and not the least of them is the compilation of the exhaustive and valuable report I now submit.

25. In conclusion, I have, at Mr. Barton's request, to beg that 30 copies of his report may be printed for distribution among the members of the District Road Cess Committee and for record in his office and mine; the cost will be paid from the Road Cess Fund.

No. 103, dated Burrisal, the 23rd June 1877.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq., Offg. Collector of Backergunge,
To—The Offg. Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my final report on the valuation of the land of this district under the Road Cess Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

2. Under orders of the Government of Bengal, dated 5th October 1874, published at page 1556 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Part I, of the 7th October 1874, the Road Cess Act was extended to this district with effect from the 1st November following. I took charge of the district in the beginning of that month; and the Road Cess Deputy Collector, Baboo Okhoy Coomar Sen, arrived at the latter end of it. It was some time, however, before the necessary forms and instructions were received, and consequently our work did not really begin till the middle of the next month (December). It has therefore taken us exactly two years and a half to complete the valuation of the lands of the district. During this period the road cess office was incessantly at work, and the enormously large quantity of work—over two lakhs and a half of valuations—that it has done will, I trust, show to your satisfaction that we have got through the work as quickly as, under the peculiar circumstances of the district, which will be set forth further on in this report, it was possible.

3. The valuation of the houses of this district has not yet been taken in hand. The reasons for the postponement of this work have been set forth in my letter No. 75 of the 10th April last, from which I beg leave to quote the following paragraph:—

“The levy of the road cess in this district from October 1876 was, as you will remember, ordered in September last. In the latter part of the same month the Road Cess Committee met to consider the budget for the present (then ensuing) year, and on the 30th of October, after the rate was struck, arrangements were made, with your permission, to carry out the house assessment, partly by paid assessors and partly by sub-inspectors of schools. Before,

however, the plan could be carried out, the district was overrun by a terrible cyclone, the like of which, in respect of destructiveness of human life and property, is probably unknown in the annals of any country. As you are aware, the effect of this cyclone on the kutchha houses of this district—and almost all the houses of the district are kutchha, pucca buildings being very rare—has been simply ruinous. Not to speak of the eastern portion of the district, consisting of the sub-division of Dukhin Shahbazzore and a large part of that of Patocakhally, there is hardly a village, or *bunder*, or market in the district where the houses were not either blown down and demolished, or considerably damaged and rendered unfit for habitation. In consideration of this fact, the committee felt that to take in hand the valuation and assessment of the houses, in the condition in which they were then, would entail a great loss of revenue, and they accordingly determined to postpone this part of the district valuation until the houses were fully repaired and rebuilt. Accordingly the valuation and the assessment of the houses have not yet begun; nor do I propose to begin this work till June next, by which time I expect the people will have fully repaired and rebuilt their houses, or otherwise restored them to their original condition.”

4. The work of introducing the Act in this district has been, as you personally know, a very laborious and arduous duty, and it gives me pleasure to be able to report its completion. I began it in November 1874, with one Deputy Collector (Baboo Okhoy Coomar Sen) and an establishment of two clerks and five mohurirs. Our work rapidly increased, and before three months elapsed we found the establishment insufficient and unable to keep abreast of the current duties. Returns began to pour in upon us in large numbers. In order to secure the timely registration of the estates and tenures and their valuation, we soon found ourselves under the necessity of employing a larger number of hands. This I did with your sanction in March, and I raised the establishment to four sections. Within a few months more, however, this number also proved insufficient, and the necessity of further strengthening the office became urgent. The establishment was accordingly increased, not all at once, but from time to time, as increase of work rendered it necessary to do so. Since September 1876 the office establishment has consisted of 18 sections, composed of 36 clerks and 36 mohurirs, besides the head-clerk and a staff of 100 peons.

5. The administration of the Act has been throughout under the special charge of Deputy Collector Baboo Okhoy Coomar Sen, whose proceedings were watched and supervised by me. The road cess office was a most important branch of the collectorate and involved a large expenditure of public money, and the success of the entire scheme of district roads depended upon the correctness of its work. I had of course to transact a considerable quantity of work daily myself. In May 1876, when the office assumed very large proportions, and the work became almost unmanageable and beyond the powers of one officer, I deputed with your sanction Deputy Collector Baboo Trailokya Nath Sen upon road cess duty. In September last, before our valuations were concluded, the Government ordered the cess to be levied in this district. Also, in order to expedite the completion of the valuations, Deputy Collector Baboo Jadoo Nath Chowdhry was sent from Dacca and placed upon duty in the road cess office. He arrived here in October. Both these officers rendered very efficient assistance, and I have much pleasure in acknowledging their valuable services. Baboo Trailokya Nath Sen's connection with the office ceased in February, when the great pressure ended, and his services were utilized upon other work.

6. I now proceed to give as brief a narrative as possible of the work done during the past two years and a half.

7. The district has an area of 3,865 square miles, and is divided into 49 fiscal divisions, called either *pergunnahs*, or *tappas*, or *tarafs*. There are 33 *pergunnahs*, 14 *tappas*, and 2 *tarafs*. They are extremely unequal in their dimensions and are far from being always compact. The lands of one *pergunnah* or *taraf* are frequently found intermixed with those of another, and it not unfrequently happens that a small strip of land, sometimes a considerable area, belonging to one *pergunnah* lies far away from the main body of it.

8. These fiscal divisions contain, besides lands which pay no revenue to Government, 3,435 estates, of which 2,830 are permanently settled and 605 temporarily settled.

9. Lands which pay no revenue are of two kinds—(1) lands the revenue of which has been redeemed by their proprietors by payment of (generally) 20 years' revenue, and (2) lands which, under certain grants, whether valid or invalid, are enjoyed by their proprietors free of revenue. Both classes are commonly designated "*lakhiraj*," a term which also includes lands which pay no rent to the *zemindar*. Also two or three large estates in the Soonderbuns have been alienated rent-free for ever under the Waste Land Rules.

10. The number of *lakhiraj* estates, or the quantity of land held under grants (valid or otherwise), has never been correctly ascertained. Endeavours have been made repeatedly to get the valid *lakhiraj* lands registered, but hitherto in vain. Whether the new Registration Act will enable us to do so remains to be seen; but it is certain that the number of invalid *lakhiraj* estates will never be accurately ascertained.

11. The number of invalid *lakhiraj* estates recorded in Register C of the collectorate is 27. The redeemed estates number 18, and the *chhapi* or concealed *lakhiraj* estates recorded in the survey registers number 7. These figures are no doubt greatly below the truth.

12. The distribution of these estates, both revenue-paying and revenue-free, among the fiscal divisions of the district is shown in Table A appended to this report.

13. These estates, together with the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859, each of which for purposes of valuation under the Road Cess Act is considered as a separate estate, have been brought on our Registers I and III in the manner shown below :—

Register I.

	Rs.
Permanently settled estates ...	2,830
Separate accounts thereof ...	84
Lakhiraj lands ...	34
Total ...	2,948

Register III.

Temporarily settled estates ...	605
Separate accounts thereof ...	...
Redeemed estates ...	18
Total ...	623

GRAND TOTAL ... 3,571

14. These estates are extremely unequal both in extent and in the amount of revenue they pay to Government. There are estates which pay only a few pice of revenue a year, and others which pay over half a lakh of rupees. It is not, however, to be supposed that the amount of revenue that an estate pays is an index of its area. The estate which pays the largest amount of Government revenue is the Government estate of Tooshkhali, yet it is by no means the biggest (in size) estate in the district. There have been great and most glaring inequalities in the fixing of the Government demands, chiefly in the permanently settled estates.

15. The largest estate in the district is undoubtedly the zemindaree of Edilpore, No. 3872 of the towjih, owned by Baboo Kalikrishna Tagore of Calcutta. Its revenue exceeds Rs. 65,000, and the valuation amounts to over Rs. 4,19,000. The smallest estates are almost all in pergunnah Bangrora, some of which comprise only a homestead each.

16. Of the 2,948 estates entered in Register I, two are entirely within municipal limits and have, under section 1 of the Road Cess Act, been exempted from valuation. Besides these, 15 are partially situated within municipal boundaries, and the lands so situated have also been excluded from our valuations. In allowing the deduction provided for in section 21, a corresponding deduction has been made from the revenue of these estates.

The revenue-free lands brought on Register I are all above Rs. 5 value. None of them therefore has been exempted from valuation.

Of the estates entered in Register III, one is wholly, and one partially, situated within municipal limits. Lands so situated have also been exempted from valuation under section 1 of the Road Cess Act. Also 18 diluviated estates and two ferry ghât mehals have been exempted from valuation. The following table will shew the number of estates which have been exempted from valuation and assessment :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of register.	Number of estates situated entirely within municipal limits.	Number of estates partially situated within municipal limits.	Number of estates entirely diluviated and otherwise exempted from valuation.	Value of lands mentioned in column 2.	Value of lands referred to in column 3.	Value of lands mentioned in column 4.	Total of columns 5, 6, and 7.	Amount of revenue upon which no deduction is allowed under section 21.
Register I	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
" III	2	15	20	1,672	8,682	...	10,354	2,432
	1	1	20	208	227	163	598	505
Total	3	16	20	1,880	8,909	163	10,952	2,937

17. In all, therefore, 23 estates have been wholly, and 16 partially, exempted from valuation. The remaining estates in the district have all been valued with the following satisfactory result :—

1	2	3	4
Name of register.	Number of estates.	Amount of revenue. Rs.	Valuation. Rs.
Register I	2,946	9,91,002	59,09,830
" III	602	3,83,919	10,14,746
Total	3,548	13,74,921	69,24,576

The cess from lands alone is therefore expected to yield Rs. 1,94,910 a year.

18. The way in which these estates have been valued deserves some mention in this report. The usual course in other districts is to call upon the holders of all estates paying above Rs. 100 revenue to submit returns of their rent-rolls according to the form prescribed in schedule A attached to the Act, and to assess the smaller mehals (paying Rs. 100 revenue and less) summarily, according to either of the two principles laid down in section 8 of the Road Cess Act. The adoption of this procedure in its entirety in this district appeared to us open to grave objections, as it was known to every one acquainted with the land that its value here had greatly, in many cases enormously, increased since the permanent settlement in 1793, and that the Government revenue very frequently bore no fair proportion to that value. Apprehending, therefore, that a serious loss of cess would be the inevitable result if all estates paying Rs. 100 revenue and less were valued at three times their revenue, I referred the matter to you in my letter No. 22, dated 22nd February 1875, and with your and the Board's sanction we made it a rule to require a return for every estate paying Rs. 50 revenue and more, and to assess the smaller estates according to the quantity of land in them as shewn in the survey registers. Whenever, however, in the case of petty estates, the financial result arrived at under this system was less than what could be attained under the multiple principle, the latter was adopted. This procedure has no doubt considerably increased our work, but the result fully justified the extra labour bestowed upon the valuation, as will be shewn further on.

19. Of the 3,571 estates (including separate accounts and lakhiraj lands) borne on the revenue-roll of this district, 935 pay each above Rs. 100 revenue, and 259 pay a revenue of not less than Rs. 50 and not more than Rs. 100 each. The rest (2,377) are petty mehals paying less than Rs. 50 revenue.

20. Notices under sections 6 and 8 were issued in respect of every estate paying Rs. 50 revenue and more. The number of these estates, as shewn before, is 1,194; but as almost every estate is held in coparceny by several proprietors, in some cases by as many as 40 to 50 co-sharers, the number of notices (2,617) that we had to issue was much in excess of the number of these estates.

21. With hardly an exception the proprietors responded to our calls with alacrity. In a large number of cases, however, the preparation of the return was a matter of considerable difficulty and trouble, and the zemindars and talookdars, much against their will, were in consequence in many cases compelled to delay the submission of their papers beyond the period allowed by law. Extensions of time were liberally granted by me and the Deputy Collector, but the delays sometimes exceeded the additional time allowed.

22. The difficulties attending the preparation by the zemindars of these road cess returns in this district have their origin in the following among other causes:—

- (i.) In the same pergunnah the lands of several estates are often held ijmalī by more than one proprietor, and these lands are frequently so mixed up together that it is impossible to identify them.
- (ii.) The lands of different estates in different pergunnahs are often held ijmalī in the aforesaid manner.
- (iii.) Separate accounts are often opened for minute fractional parts of an estate held ijmalī by all the co-proprietors.

23. In the first two cases the preparation of a correct return for each of the several estates, the lands of which are held ijmalī, is next to impossible. The difficulty is again enhanced when, as happened in many instances, the owners themselves did not know the proportion which their shares bore to each other or to the whole. In such cases the apportionment of rent among the several estates concerned is a matter of extreme difficulty.

In the last-named case, viz. the submission of a separate return for a minute fractional share of an estate, the apportionment of the rent is a work of great difficulty and trouble, especially when the estate is a large one, and the share for which the separate account is opened a very small one, e.g. the fractional part of a pie. An instance in point is the separate account which has been opened by the proprietor of a 1 gunda 1 kranta and 6½ teels share of pergunnah Sultanabad. This estate contains above 9,000 tenures, besides many thousand cultivating ryots. The mehal is held ijmalī by several proprietors, and the proprietor of this small fractional share is entitled to only 1 gunda 1 kranta and 6½ teels of every rupee of rent paid by each tenant or ryot. It is only when a tenant pays about Rs. 300 rent that this sharer gets a full rupee as his portion. The difficulty attending the apportionment of the rent in so many thousand cases is better imagined than described.

24. The peculiarity of this district is that cases attended with these difficulties are far more numerous than elsewhere.

25. Returns have been received for all estates paying a revenue of Rs. 50 and upwards. For almost every such estate more returns than one have been received, each co-proprietor having submitted a separate return for his share. These returns number about 3,000.

26. As a rule, all these estates, especially the bigger ones, abound to an almost incredible extent in under-tenures. There are several estates each of which contains more than 13,000 tenures.

Prevalence of subinfeudation and of under-tenures in this district

27. These two facts—enormous subinfeudation, and extensive division of the estates among the co-sharing proprietors—rendered the valuation of this district a matter of complicated difficulty, requiring much time and labour. The submission of a separate return by each co-sharer for each fractional portion of an estate threw upon my office the duty of preparing one general return for the entire estate. This work imposed upon us great trouble. In most cases each of such returns contained in Part III the names of several hundred tenures which neither were of the same order in all the several returns, nor agreed with each other in the description given of them therein. The same tenure often occurred in different names in the different returns, and often different tenures were recorded in the same name. The general returns prepared in the office were from these causes necessarily often inaccurate, and it was only when the tenure-holders appeared that the errors could be discovered and corrected. The khatyans, as these general returns are called, which were prepared in the road cess office from the returns submitted by each of the co-sharing proprietors, are now generally free from errors and have been accepted by the estate-holders and tenure-holders.

28. This work was as a rule done out of office hours at home. The establishment gave their mornings and evenings to it, and it generally took several weeks to prepare these general returns. In one case the Deputy Collector had to devote his mornings for two months together to the preparation of one such general return from out of 30 returns submitted by as many co-sharers.

29. The enormous subinfeudation which prevails in this district also contributed to make our valuations a very arduous task. As will be shown further on in this report, we had to value in the district over 260,000 tenures of different grades. Our valuations began in March 1875 and ended in May 1877. We have, therefore, on an average done nearly 10,000 valuations a month. The average number of valuations done during the last five months of 1876 was still greater, viz. 17,025 a month.

30. The result of the valuation of the estates of this district is shown in the following tables:—

I.

Estates paying more than Rs. 100 revenue.

1	2	3	4	5
Name of register.	Number of estates.	Amount of revenue.	Amount of valuation.	Ratio.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Register I ...	685	9,54,397	56,13,512	5.92
„ III ...	248	3,75,245	9,95,501	2.65
Total ...	933	13,29,642	66,09,013	4.99

II.

Estates the revenue of which does not exceed Rs. 100.

1	2	3	4	5
Name of register.	Number of estates.	Amount of revenue.	Amount of valuation.	Ratio.
Register I ...	2,261	36,605	2,96,318	8.09
„ III ...	354	8,674	19,245	2.21
Total ...	2,615	45,279	3,15,563	6.9

The total valuation of the district is shown in the following table:—

III.

1	2	3	4	5
Name of register.	Number of estates.	Amount of revenue.	Amount of valuation.	Ratio.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Register I ...	2,946	9,91,002	59,09,830	5.96
„ III ...	602	3,83,919	10,14,746	2.64
Total ...	3,548	13,74,921	69,24,576	5.03

31. Estates paying more than Rs. 100 revenue have all been valued on returns, and the result has been on the whole very satisfactory. The valuation of the permanently settled estates of this class (numbering 686) has amounted to Rs. 56,52,809, or 5.92 times the revenue paid in respect of them. The temporarily settled estates of this description (numbering 248) have been valued at Rs. 9,95,501, i.e. their valuation exceeds their revenue by 2.65 times.

32. As has been stated before, estates paying less than Rs. 100 have been valued partly on returns, partly upon the acreage principle, and partly upon the multiple system. By a judicious application of all these three different methods, we have obtained results (*vide* Table II) which are highly gratifying, and which have more than compensated the extra trouble and labour incurred. The permanently settled estates of this description pay a revenue of Rs. 36,605. Under the multiple system their highest valuation would have been Rs. 1,09,815. Under the plan followed by us their valuation has amounted to Rs. 2,57,021, or Rs. 1,47,206 in excess of the result attainable on the multiple principle. The extra labour and trouble bestowed upon the valuation of these small estates (numbering 2,260) have been compensated by an increase of Rs. 4,600 to the annual cess.

33. The valuation of the temporarily settled estates under our plan has amounted to Rs. 19,245, or Rs. 1,797 in excess of the result attainable upon the multiple principle. The increase is slight, but it should be remembered that these mehals are periodically assessed for the land revenue, and the margin left for profit is small.

34. The entire valuation of the district has amounted to Rs. 69,24,576, or considerably more than what we anticipated in the beginning of our operations. It is 5.03 times the Government revenue of the estates. In the permanently settled estates the valuation is nearly six times the revenue, and in the khas mehals a little more than 2½ times.

35. The biggest estates in the district will appear from the following table:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Number on the <i>tewjib</i> .	Name of estate.	Name of proprietor.	Amount of revenue.	Amount of valuation.	The ratio which the revenue bears to the valuation.
			Rs.	Rs.	
3673	Zemindaree pergunnah Edilpore.	Baboo Kalikrishna Tagore of Calcutta.	66,904	4,19,599	6.3
3840	Zemindaree pergunnah Selimabad; share 6 annas 15 gundas.	The Ghoshals of Bhukailash in Calcutta.	41,945	3,16,616	7.6
1790	Zemindaree Chaudradeep pergunnah; share 8 annas 12½ gundas.	Baboo Rajballabh Roy, Mathuranath Roy, Dinabandhu Roy, Kalkumar Roy, and others of Madhabpasha in Backergunge.	44,538	2,67,226	6.0
1763	Zemindaree pergunnah Dakhin Shabbazpore; share 12 annas 18½ gundas.	J. B. Begram, P. N. Gasper, Baboo Ram Charan and Krista Charan Baisack and others of Dacca.	25,870	2,25,621	6.3
1413	Ayela thuijhuri ...	Nawab Ahsan-ullah of Dacca ...	379	2,20,508	592.7
3856	Zemindaree pergunnah Syadpore.	Lala Mittunjit Sinha and Petam Koor of Dacca.	6,570	1,25,747	29.7
3558	Zemindaree pergunnah Sultanabad; share 15 annas 18½ gundas and 1 krania	Nawab Ahsan-ullah, Syed Zee-uddin Ali, Ali Hossen Chowdry and others of Dacca.	23,048	1,66,779	7.2
2694	Zemindaree pergunnah Nasirpore.	Baboo Kalikrishna Tagore of Calcutta.	25,783	1,64,049	5.7
1681	Tulshiram Ghosh Taluq (Boora Mokundar.)	Baboo Chandra Kanta Mukerjee of Jonai in Hooghly.	13,101	1,30,954	9.9
3841	Zemindaree pergunnah Selimabad; share 3 annas 17½ gundas.	The Ghoshal family of Bhukailash in Calcutta.	18,036	1,62,302	8.4
3036	Pergunnah Aurungpore; share 14 annas.	Baboo Baradakanta Roy and others of Kalsakuti in Backergunge.	12,668	1,17,779	9.3

36. The above list shows the biggest and most valuable estate in the district is pergunnah Edilpore, owned by Baboo Kalikrishna Tagore of Calcutta, valued at upwards of four lakhs of rupees a year.

The valuation of this estate has, however, been comparatively an easy task, as subinfeudation does not prevail in it so extensively as in most of the other estates in the above list. There are in this estate 1,711 tenures, of which nearly one-half are nominal. The proprietary rights of this estate belong in equal shares to Maharajah Ramanath Tagore and Baboo Kalikrishna Tagore. Maharajah Ramanath's share is leased to Baboo Kalikrishna for a fixed net allowance of Rs. 24,000 a year. The latter gentleman, therefore, is virtually the proprietor of the entire estate. In making the valuation, however, the patni tenure under which Kalikrishna Baboo holds the Maharajah's share had to be valued as a distinct tenure of the 1st grade, and consequently all the tenures in the estate appear twice—viz., first as 1st grade tenures under Kalikrishna Baboo's share of the estate, and afterwards as 2nd grade tenures subordinate to the patni tenure belonging to the same gentleman. The actual number of tenures in this estate is 855; of which 163 are in the 1st, 380 in the 2nd, 269 in the 3rd, 38 in the 4th, and five in the 5th grade.

37. The next in importance is pergunnah (Selimabad share 5 annas 15 gundas), owned by the Ghoshals of Bhukailash. Revenue Rs. 41,945, valuation Rs. 3,16,616. Subinfeudation prevails in this estate, and indeed in this pergunnah, to a very large extent. There are in the estate alone 13,462 tenures; of which 1,734 are in the 1st, 7,328 in the 2nd, 3,024 in the 3rd, 1,067 in the 4th, 279 in the 5th, 29 in the 6th, and one in the 7th grade. Some of the tenures in this estate are remarkable for the smallness of their rent and the greatness of their value. These are mostly owned by the Biswasches of Jalabari in this district.

38. Pergunnah Chandradeep (share 8 annas 12½ gundas) ranks next in size and importance. It has been valued in six different portions in consequence of an equal number of separate accounts having been opened by the proprietors. It was formerly owned by the Rajahs of Chandradeep, who, in days long gone by, were proprietors of several other pergunnahs besides it—viz. Ratandikalikapore, Nazirpore, Uttar Shahbazzpore, Ramnagar, &c. &c. It now belongs to the descendants of Rammanika Mudi, who purchased it at an auction sale for arrears of revenue in 1799. This estate abounds in under-tenures to such an enormous extent that there is hardly a village or hamlet that pays its rent direct to the estate-holder. The number of tenures in the six portions of which this estate is composed reaches the enormous figure of 43,818. Of this number, 4,563 are in the 1st, 31,030 in the 2nd, 6,426 in the 3rd, 1,529 in the 4th, 246 in the 5th, and 24 in the 6th grade.

39. Pergunnah Dukhin Shahbazzpore (share 12 annas 18½ gundas), revenue Rs. 35,870, valuation Rs. 2,25,621. This estate contains 5,587 tenures; of which 223 are in the 1st, 4,177 in the 2nd, 1,147 in the 3rd, and 40 in the 4th grade.

40. The most important and the most interesting estate in the whole district is Ayela Phuljhuri, owned by Nawab Ashanullah of Dacca, who for a quit rent of Rs. 372 holds possession of a zemindaree valued at Rs. 2,20,508 annually. As usual it abounds in tenures, which in this estate number 3,893; of which 782 are in the 1st, 1,969 in the 2nd, 1,032 in the 3rd, 106 in the 4th, and 4 in the 5th grade.

41. Pergunnah Syadpore, owned by Lala Mrittujit Sinha and Petam Koer of Dacca, is another of our important estates. Its revenue is only Rs. 6,590, and the valuation Rs. 1,95,747. Although the gross valuation is large, the profits of the estate-holders are not very large. In their capacity of zemindars, Lala Mrittujit's and Petam Koer's profits amount to Rs. 8,383. It is in the tenures that the profits mainly lie. Some of these are as valuable as nearly half-a-lakh of rupees each annually. Taluq Brindaban Chundra Sen, a dependent tenure owned by the Baboo of Rajnagar, and which pays to the zemindars a quit-rent of Rs. 77, has been valued at Rs. 47,503. Some of the rich and valuable under-tenures belong to the estate-holders themselves. The estate contains as many as 13,803 under-tenures; of which 342 are in the 1st, 3,789 in the 2nd, 4,549 in the 3rd, 2,796 in the 4th, 1,862 in the 5th, 329 in the 6th, 125 in the 7th, and 11 in the 8th grade.

42. Pergunnah Sultanabad (share 15 annas 18½ gundas 1 kranti) is owned by several proprietors, and the rent-roll has been returned in seven portions. This mahal gave us great trouble in its valuation. It is replete with under-tenures. There are 9,846 tenures—1,373 in the 1st, 4,226 in the 2nd, 3,686 in the 3rd, 543 in the 4th, and 18 in the 5th grade.

43. Zemindaree Pergunnah Nazirpore.—It is owned by Baboo Kalikrishna Tagore of Calcutta, pays Rs. 28,783 revenue, and is valued at Rs. 1,64,048. It contains 5,106 tenures—252 in the 1st, 1,893 in the 2nd, 2,246 in the 3rd, 569 in the 4th, 138 in the 5th, 7 in the 6th, and 1 in the 7th grade.

44. Zemindaree Selimabad (share 2 annas 17½ gundas), owned by the Ghoshals of Bhukailash. Revenue Rs. 18,036, valuation Rs. 1,52,202. It contains 7,047 tenures—1,136 in the 1st, 3,668 in the 2nd, 1,694 in the 3rd, 471 in the 4th, 73 in the 5th, and 5 in the 6th grade.

45. Taluq Tulshiram Ghosh is owned by Baboo Chandra Kanta Mukerjee of Jonai. Revenue Rs. 13,101, valuation Rs. 1,30,594. It has 2,466 tenures—429 in the 1st, 1,186 in the 2nd, 577 in the 3rd, 237 in the 4th, 14 in the 5th, 19 in the 6th, and 4 in the 7th grade.

46. Zemindaree Pergunnah Aurungpore (share 14 annas).—It is under attachment and managed by the Court of Wards' manager, Mr. Owen. It pays a revenue of Rs. 12,568, and is valued at Rs. 1,17,779. It has a large number of tenures, viz. 5,372; of which 1,843 are in the 1st, 3,142 in the 2nd, 308 in the 3rd, 77 in the 4th, and 2 in the 5th grade.

47. I have in a previous paragraph shown the gratifying results that have attended our mode of valuation of the smaller estates of this district. The following tables will show how in individual cases the results have been extraordinary:—

Estates the valuation of which exceeds their revenue by 400 times.

Number on the towjith.	Amount of revenue.	Amount of valuation.	Number on the towjith.	Amount of revenue.	Amount of valuation.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1100	... 14 0 5	1,463 2 1	3086	... 2 0 3	280 8 0
1742	... 12 12 10	4,186 7 5	3040	... 2 2 2	254 1 0
3737	... 5 5 4	591 8 0	47	... 2 0 0	223 14 0
2010	... 1 6 5	385 7 10			

Estates the valuation of which exceeds their revenue by 50 to 99 times.

Number on the towjih.	Amount of revenue.			Amount of valuation.			Number on the towjih.	Amount of revenue.			Amount of valuation.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
2047 ...	816	0	0	59,681	6	9	48 ...	11	3	4	991	6	3
3572 ...	186	14	3	25,189	7	9	3143 ...	9	11	2	658	15	6
1737 ...	209	9	5	15,285	8	0	2647 ...	8	0	0	669	14	2
1761 ...	118	6	5	8,147	8	0	1243 ...	7	9	7	370	11	6
1760 ...	118	6	5	6,774	6	9	3823 ...	4	4	3½	312	3	6
3303 ...	89	4	2	6,007	6	5	3725 ...	4	12	10	253	11	9

Estates the valuation of which exceeds their revenue by 20 to 49 times.

Number on the towjih.	Amount of revenue.			Amount of valuation.			Number on the towjih.	Amount of revenue.			Amount of valuation.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1912 ...	878	14	11	24,666	6	10	21 ...	34	2	2	1,344	1	1
1570 ...	530	0	4½	13,059	13	0	3327 ...	57	13	10	1,198	12	5
1745 ...	322	5	4	9,743	0	5	3363 ...	52	10	9	1,156	7	7
1730 ...	322	5	4	9,601	13	11	3308 ...	79	7	8	1,745	6	8
1734 ...	203	11	9	4,978	6	11	3280 ...	88	7	11	2,871	0	11
3304 ...	89	2	5	3,934	11	6	3853 ...	32	0	0	1,536	10	4
2 ...	133	5	4	2,876	14	5	3 ...	44	0	2	936	6	11
3363 ...	52	10	9	1,166	7	7	2003 ...	22	12	0	774	3	0
3308 ...	79	7	8½	1,745	6	8	2019 ...	10	10	8	409	9	9

Estates the valuation of which exceeds their revenue by 10 to 19 times.

Number on the towjih.	Amount of revenue.			Amount of valuation.			Number on the towjih.	Amount of revenue.			Amount of valuation.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1913 ...	5,433	15	9	55,070	3	1	905 ...	144	6	4½	1,485	7	3
3851 ...	3,285	0	7	41,140	3	7	1167 ...	146	2	2	2,268	14	10
3848 ...	2,929	5	0	30,628	7	4	1340 ...	188	4	3½	3,335	10	11
1415 ...	2,240	0	0	29,346	10	10	4 ...	140	12	10	1,684	15	7
1 ...	2,431	4	4	27,233	14	8	3054 ...	598	9	3	6,938	6	8
3056 ...	1,633	9	11	20,964	1	1	4939 ...	229	5	4	3,632	15	6
3299 ...	1,040	14	0	20,211	14	6	1749 ...	282	12	10	4,042	10	5
3613 ...	596	4	3	11,116	4	10	1750 ...	151	2	2	2,332	4	1
480 ...	1,333	5	4	13,937	15	0	1759 ...	170	10	8	2,547	15	3
5190 ...	966	14	11	13,104	0	2	3340 ...	63	11	9	1,265	1	5
3834 ...	1,834	0	11	18,493	11	7	3307 ...	112	13	1	2,083	11	5
3835 ...	1,720	4	3	19,061	5	0	3309 ...	153	6	9	1,574	1	8
3036 ...	1,197	0	7	12,949	5	9	3443 ...	93	15	10	1,023	12	3
3564 ...	1,248	0	0	18,222	0	8	3444 ...	134	10	8	2,191	6	1
1087 ...	80	4	5	1,477	4	5	3266 ...	227	3	9	3,420	4	1
3340 ...	63	11	9	1,265	1	5	3269 ...	287	5	6	3,193	11	7
1914 ...	99	9	6	1,040	0	8	3269 ...	96	7	2	1,374	15	10
3269 ...	96	7	2½	1,374	15	10	1914 ...	99	9	6	1,040	0	8
5158 ...	293	5	4	4,211	0	8	5490 ...	73	0	7	1,062	15	1

48. Instances might be easily multiplied, but the above will I hope suffice to show the care and attention paid to valuation work in this district.

Registration of under-tenures.

49. I now come to the tenures. The number of these brought upon our Registers II and IV is as shown below:—

Name of register.	Rent-paying.	Rent-free.	Total.
Register II ...	250,174	14,639	264,813
„ IV ...	13,773	129	13,902
Total ...	263,947	14,768	278,715

50. The way in which these are distributed among the several pergunnahs, tappas, and tarafs is shown in Table B appended to this report.

51. Enormous, however, as this number is, it does not represent exhaustively all the under-tenures with which the district is covered. The number of estates summarily valued is 2,291, and the number of tenures similarly valued is 237,709. It must not be supposed that these estates and tenures thus summarily valued are themselves unencumbered with tenures and sub-tenures included in and inferior to them. But these latter, whatever their number, do not appear in our books, and there is every reason to believe that, if returns were

demanded for each of these summarily-valued estates and tenures. the number of sub-tenures would have been considerably greater than it now is, and probably would have exceeded three lakhs.

52. Like the estates, the tenures vary much in size and value. There are tenures consisting of several thousand acres of land. and others of less than a beegha each. As to value, some are worth above a lakh, and many as much as several thousand rupees, while others are not worth more than a few annas each a year. In several pergunnahs, notably in Selimabad and Chandradeep, we have several thousand sub-tenures worth only a few annas a year each.

53. In valuing these tenures we have exercised considerable discretion. No hard-and-fast rule was observed, but wherever it was found that the submission of a return would give results considerably in excess of the amount of valuation that could be attained under the ordinary rule of three times the rent, a return was demanded, no matter what the amount of rent it paid. Returns were of course demanded for every tenure paying above Rs. 100 rent, as the law allowed no discretion in their case. In all other cases our procedure was based upon these two principles:—

- (i.) Whenever it was known from personal knowledge or from information elicited from persons submitting the returns of estates or parent tenures, and whenever it was believed for other reasons that the rental of a tenure or of a class of tenures was considerably in excess of the amount we might attain under the multiple system of valuation, we exercised the discretion vested in us by law and the orders of the Board, and called for a return for the tenure, whatever was the amount of rent payable for it.
- (ii.) In the case of tenures owned or held by the owner of the parent estate itself we generally demanded a return for them, as it was notorious that the best paying tenures, viz. those with large rent-rolls and a nominal quit-rent, were generally in the possession of the estate-holders themselves.

54. The acreage principle, as you are aware, does not apply to tenures, as there is no means at our disposal of ascertaining their area. The only two modes, therefore, by which they can be valued are—(1) regularly on returns, and (2) summarily on the multiple principle. The summary method based upon the multiple principle is for the above reason unsafe, as the rent is no index of the size of the tenure. The enquiries made by the Deputy Collector in special charge at the beginning of our operations brought to our notice that in this district there were hundreds of tenures, the holders of which for a nominal quit-rent enjoyed very large profits, and which could not be adequately valued without calling for a return of their rent-roll. We therefore resolved to demand a return for all tenures the rent-roll of which was many times greater than their rent. At the same time, I considered that it would be most unnecessary to demand a return promiscuously in every case. To ascertain, therefore, where (in cases of tenures paying less than Rs. 100 rent) a notice should be issued and where not, the Deputy Collector in special charge, under my orders, sought for information from every person who submitted a return, or came to submit one, as to the amount of profits which these particular tenures fetched to their holders. This he noted down, and notices were afterwards issued in respect of all tenures which appeared to be very profitable, and which could not be valued adequately without a return of the rent-roll.

55. This was the procedure we adopted in making the valuation of the tenures. It necessarily involved great care, attention, and labour on the part of the Road Cess Deputy Collector, and I am glad to say that the results are in every way satisfactory.

56. Of the total number (278,715) of tenures brought on our Registers II and IV, 12,671 have been exempted from valuation, being lakhiraj lands worth less than Rs. 5 a year each. The rest (266,044) have all been assessed. Of these, 11,034 pay above Rs. 100 rent, and the rest less. The number of tenures valued on returns is 28,335, and those valued summarily amount to 237,709. We, under this procedure, valued on returns 17,301 tenures which were capable of summary valuation. A return, however, was not called for in every one of these cases, as many were submitted by the tenure-holders voluntarily. In only 14,725 cases of this kind were returns actually called for. This number is insignificant, compared to the vast numbers (237,709) valued summarily upon the multiple principle.

57. The tenure-holders on the whole submitted their returns with fair punctuality. The preparation of their returns was, as in the case of the estate-holders, in many instances a work of considerable difficulty. The opening of separate accounts in the Collector's and in the zemindar's books, and the division and sub-division of the estates and tenures, rendered the preparation of returns by the under-tenure-holders a matter both difficult and complicated—in fact, frequently more so than in the case of the estate-holders themselves. If a separate account is opened by a co-proprietor of an estate, and a separate return is filed by him, the tenure-holders, and the holders of all kinds of sub-tenures under them again, have to prepare and submit two returns for the same tenure—one corresponding to the share for which a separate account is opened, and another for the remaining shares. If five separate accounts

are opened (as they are in estate No. 1720) the tenure-holder has to submit six returns for one and the same tenure. In this case the troubles of the tenure-holder are six times as much as those of the estate-holder. If, again, a separate account is opened by the tenure-holder in the zemindar's books, the trouble attending the preparation of the under-tenure-holder's return is doubled. The opening of separate accounts in the zemindar's books in this district is of pretty frequent occurrence; consequently the under-tenure-holders have as a rule experienced great difficulty in the preparation and submission of their papers. Every circumstance that increases the difficulty of an estate-holder in the preparation of his returns applies with greater force to the tenure-holders of all kinds under him, and their difficulties are further enhanced by the division of tenures and the opening of separate accounts in the zemindar's books. This fact accounts to a large extent for the delay with which in many cases the holders of tenures and under-tenures submitted their returns.

58. One peculiarity of the tenures of this district, to which I would especially draw your attention, is that, of the many grades, often as many as eight, which intervene between the estate-holder and the actual cultivator of the land, several of these grades of tenures are in many cases owned and held by the estate-holder himself. This feature in the tenure of lands is rather common here than otherwise. It is common to find, for instance, the dependent taluq and the subordinate osat-taluq in an estate held by the estate-holder himself. The subordinate howla is held by a second party, and often the nim-howla below it belongs again to the estate-holder. An instance from real facts is cited below:—

Estate No. 1628, proprietors—(1) Afsaruddin, (2) Ataparuddin Chowdhury, (3) Afzal-unnessa, (4) Wazeedunnessa, (5) Mamtazuddin, and (6) Hurannessa.

				Holders.	
1st	grad=	patni taluq	No 63	...	Nos. 1 to 4
2nd	"	dar-patni taluq	" 1	...	" 1 to 4 and 6.
3rd	"	nimast taluq	" 42	...	" 1, 3, 4, and 6.
4th	"	howla,	" 1	...	" 1, 3, 4, and 6.
5th	"	osat-howla,	" 2	...	Mir Sarwarjan.
6th	"	merash-ijarah,	" 1	...	Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 6.
7th	"	...	...	...	Jagobandhu Nag and others.

There are, again, tenures in which all the grades belong to the estate-holder.

59. This peculiarity has its origin in the following circumstances:—

(i.) At the time of the decennial settlement the greater part of the district was waste, and in order to bring it into cultivation the sooner and the more easily, the proprietors often gave away considerable areas of land on permanent leases. The holders of these, for the same reason, permanently leased away portions of their land to others. The process went on from one grade down to another till the entire estate was split into thousands of tenures. The profits were eaten up by these tenures, and in course of time the estate-holders either ousted the holders or bought them up. The general practice of old was dispossession by violence, and this procedure is by no means abandoned now.

(ii) Tenures and sub-tenures have been recently created with a view to provide against decrees, misfortunes, sales, and bad times generally, and to enable the estate-holder to retain his lien on the land, even after the 1st or 2nd grade tenures have been sold or otherwise alienated from him. The manner in which Backergunge zemindars and tenure-holders cling to their land has been compared, not inaptly, to the way in which the Athenian sailors clung to their ships at the battle of Salamis: when they were driven over the side, they hung on by their hands; and when they lost their hands, they hung on by their teeth, and could only be got rid of finally by decapitation.

60. These peculiar features in the land tenures greatly increased our work, for they greatly increased the number of the tenures. But every advantage was taken capable of expediting the submission of the returns. Every estate-holder was required to submit along with the return of his estate returns of all tenures held by himself subordinate to his own estate. Similarly, every holder of a tenure was required to file along with the return of his own tenure papers for all the under-tenures within that tenure belonging to himself. This demand the estate-holders and the tenure-holders cheerfully complied with, and this plan saved us in many hundreds of cases the trouble of issuing notices and the necessity of waiting for the returns for months together. This circumstance enabled us to complete the valuations sooner than would have been possible otherwise. It probably saved us a good year's delay.

61. As has been stated before, the tenures of this district number 278,715; of this 264,813 are in the permanently settled estates, and 13,702 in the temporarily settled mehals. The quantity of work to be done in the road cess office of a district may to some extent be measured by the number of tenures brought under valuation. A comparison of our tenures

with those of other districts and divisions will throw some light on the extremely heavy work that we have had to do here :—

- (i.) In the Presidency Division there are 19,220 tenures in the 24-Pergunnahs, 8,370 in Nuddea, 51,979 in Jessore, and 17,219 in Moorshedabad. We have valued in all 266,044 tenures; and our work, therefore, was nearly 14 times as heavy as that in the 24-Pergunnahs, 33 times as much as in Nuddea, five times as much as in Jessore, 15 times as much as in Moorshedabad, and over 2½ times as heavy as in all the districts of the Presidency Division put together.
- (ii.) In the Rajshahye Division there are 19,935 tenures in Dinagepore, 2,562 in Maldah, 10,171 in Rajshahye, 4,276 in Bogra, 6,174 in Pubna, and 6,107 in Julpigoree. (The number in Rungpore is not known.) Our work, therefore, was nearly 14 times as heavy as in Dinagepore, 125 times as much as in Maldah, 26 times as much as in Rajshahye, 66 times as much as in Bogra, 44 times as much as in each of the districts of Pubna and Julpigoree, and over five times as heavy as in all the districts of the Rajshahye Division put together.
- (iii.) In the Burdwan Division there are 77,015 tenures in Burdwan, 6,651 in Bankoora, 9,052 in Beerbhoom, and 15,201 in Hooghly. (The number in Midnapore is not known.) We had, therefore, to do more than three times as much work as in Burdwan, nearly 44 times as much as in Bankoora, nearly 29 times as much as in Beerbhoom, nearly 17 times as much as in Hooghly, and over twice as much as in all the above districts of the Burdwan Division put together.
- (iv.) In the Dacca Division there are 15,984 tenures in Dacca, 33,527 in Furreedpore including Madaripore, 29,381 in Mymensingh, and 24,813 in Tipperah. Our work, therefore, was nearly 17 times as much as in Dacca, nearly eight times as much as in Furreedpore, nearly nine times as much as in Mymensingh, nearly 11 times as much as in Tipperah, and over twice as much as in all these districts combined.
- (v.) Patna Division.—There are in all 70,733 tenures in all the districts together of the division, with the exception of Shahabad, the number of tenures in which is not yet known. Our work has therefore been more than 3½ times that of all these districts in the Patna Division put together.
- (vi.) There are in all 25,583 tenures in the combined districts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Purneah, in the Bhagulpore Division. We, therefore, had to do nearly 10 times as much valuation work here as in the whole of this division.
- (vii.) In the whole of the Orissa Division there are 34,091 tenures. Our valuation work, therefore, was nearly eight times as much as that in the whole of that division.

62. Of the 252,261 tenures (exclusive of the 12,552 lakhiraj plots worth less than Rs. 5 a year each) on Register II, 67,207 are in the 1st grade, that is to say rents for these tenures are payable directly to the estate-holders; 126,608 are in the 2nd grade, that is their rents are payable to the holders of the 1st grade tenure; 43,826 are in the 3rd grade, the rents of which are payable to their superior holders of the 2nd grade; 10,899 are in the 4th grade, the rents of which are payable to their superior holders of the 3rd grade; 3,099 are in the 5th grade, paying rents as above to the 4th grade tenure-holders; 474 are in the 6th grade, paying rents as above to the 5th grade tenure-holders; 137 are in the 7th grade, paying rents to the holders of the 6th grade tenures; and 11 are in the 8th grade, paying rents to their superior holders of the 7th grade.

In the khas mehals there are 3,369 tenures in the 1st grade, 6,402 in the 2nd, 2,779 in the 3rd, 805 in the 4th, 310 in the 5th, 81 in the 6th, and 37 in the 7th grade—or 13,783 in all, exclusive of the 119 lakhiraj plots worth less than Rs. 5 a year each.

63. The above figures show more conclusively than any words could do the enormous extent to which subinfeudation has been carried on in this district. But even these figures do not show it to its fullest extent; for, as has been stated before, these figures do not show all the tenures, nor all the grades of tenures, in this district. The fact is there is hardly an estate of any extent here (excepting some of the recently settled khas mehals) which is devoid of sub-tenures. All estates are, as a rule, more or less leased by the proprietors to their tenants, and by the latter to their sub-tenants, and so on from one grade of tenant down to another, until the cultivating ryot is removed by eight or nine steps from the holder of the estate. In this way all estates, especially the bigger ones, are covered, or rather honey-combed, with many thousands of tenures, and the district possesses the abnormally large number of several hundreds of thousands of tenures. As the above figures will have shown, there is not another district in all Bengal, Behar, and Orissa in which subinfeudation has been carried to such an enormous extent as here.

64. As instances of the results we have achieved, under the plan I have described in a previous paragraph, of making the valuation of tenures, I beg leave to quote the following figures:—

Tenures the valuation of which exceeds the rent thereof by 100 times.

1 Number of estates on the towjih.		2 Number of tenures in Registers II and IV.		3 Rent.			4 Valuation.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
3856	1st	grade	176	...	77	7 2	47,503	4	6
1413	1st	"	542	...	32	11 6	42,993	12	9
3856	{ 1st	"	177	...	77	11 2	12,548	2	3
	{ 1st	"	181	...	42	2 1	4,432	6	3
3841	1st	"	506	...	109	13 2	12,145	4	7
3840	1st	"	947	...	219	10 4	25,529	10	7
	{ 2nd	"	1	...	1	3 8	1,462	0	0
	{ Under 1st	"	21	...					
1912	{ 3rd	"	1	...					
	{ Under 2nd	"	1	...	6	9 8	1,273	0	0
	{ " 1st	"	21	...					
3856	1st	"	174	...	0	13 5	1,389	9	9
	{ 3rd	"	2	...					
3843	{ Under 2nd	"	1	...	2	5 5	1,048	12	6
	{ " 1st	"	51	...					
3266	{ 2nd	"	1	...	1	14 10	917	11	11
	{ Under 1st	"	312	...					

Tenures the valuation of which exceeds the rent thereof by 50 to 99 times.

1 Number of estates on the towjih.		2 Number of tenures in Registers II and IV.		3 Rent.			4 Valuation.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1413	1st	grade	4	...	26	10 8	4,810	5	3
3843	1st	"	426	...	24	13 11	2,432	11	9
3836	1st	"	917	...	35	8 10	2,334	11	0
1912	1st	"	21	...	30	8 2	2,216	9	10
3036	1st	"	837	...	35	8 11	1,997	6	8
1913	1st	"	60	...	34	12 11	1,798	3	9
3840	1st	"	372	...	15	1 6	1,337	10	8
	{ 2nd	"	2	...	13	5 4	1,107	14	7
2047	{ Under 1st	"	306	...					
	{ 1st	"	2	...	5	0 0	409	1	5
3036	1st	"	1,018	...	16	1 0	653	8	0
	{ 2nd	"	30	...	9	1 9	645	6	5
3856	{ Under 1st	"	176	...					
	{ 2nd	"	33	...	9	1 9	645	9	2
	{ Under 1st	"	176	...					
3841	{ 2nd	"	32	...	9	6 9	689	4	5
	{ Under 1st	"	506	...					
3842	{ 1st	"	11	...	11	5 10	626	1	1
	{ 1st	"	12	...	11	5 10	590	3	7
3851	{ 1st	"	70	...	11	0 0	708	12	0
	{ 1st	"	72	...	6	7 10	407	3	0

Tenures the valuation of which exceeds the rent thereof by 20 to 49 times.

1 Number of estates on the towjih.		2 Number of tenures in Registers II and IV.		3 Rent.			4 Valuation.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1764	1st	grade	93	...	511	5 4	19,669	12	5
3851	1st	"	107	...	106	10 8	4,949	10	10
	{ 5th	"	1	...					
2699	{ Under 4th	"	1	...					
	{ " 3rd	"	1	...	55	5 4	2,171	2	2
	{ " 2nd	"	6	...					
	{ " 1st	"	15	...					
2047	{ 3rd	grade	1	...	152	8 1	3,651	11	5
	{ Under 2nd	"	1	...					
	{ " 1st	"	286	...					
1912	1st	"	1	...	60	9 9	2,408	8	8
	{ 1st	"	55	...	94	13 7	2,049	5	3
3856	{ 1st	"	63	...	86	12 4	2,614	5	0
	{ 1st	"	165	...	75	0 0	2,123	9	3
1413	1st	"	1	...	347	11 8	16,608	6	4
3558	1st	"	5	A.	152	10 10	4,411	6	8

Tenures the valuation of which exceeds the rent thereof by 20 to 49 times—(Continued).

1 Number of estates on the towjih.		2 Number of tenures in Registers II and IV.		3 Rent.			4 Valuation.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
3851	{ 1st	111	...	63	1	3	1,708	14	11
	{ 1st	96	...	51	0	0	1,582	12	7
3840	{ 1st	406	...	83	2	5	1,681	1	10
	{ 1st	292	...	22	12	9	1,086	1	9
	{ 1st	80	...	30	3	9	1,070	7	4
3856	{ 1st	133	...	43	5	11	1,165	0	8
	{ 1st	64	...	52	1	0	1,505	15	3
	{ 1st	3	...	58	3	4	1,526	3	9
3036	{ 1st	100	...	36	4	7	1,431	7	9
	{ 1st	46	...	42	15	10	1,096	11	3
2702	1st	1	...	43	11	8	1,250	3	6
5190	1st	8	...	41	4	3	1,888	3	6
1912	{ 1st	51	...	43	11	3	1,950	4	10
	{ 1st	35	...	22	0	0	1,018	11	3
2047	{ 2nd	21	...	60	0	0	1,214	12	5
	{ Under 1st	239	...	48	3	6	1,377	13	3
	{ 1st	234	...						
	{ 5th	1	...						
2699	{ Under 4th	1	...	27	10	8	1,093	2	7
	{ " 3rd	1	...						
	{ " 2nd	7	...						
	{ " 1st	15	...						

Tenures the valuation of which exceeds the rent thereof by 10 to 19 times.

1 Number of estates on the towjih.		2 Number of tenures in Registers II and IV.		3 Rent.			4 Valuation.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
3856	{ 1st	grade 212	...	4,593	14	2	51,788	4	0
	{ 1st	213	...	2,188	10	4	26,105	13	7
	{ 2nd	18	...	1,335	6	11	18,538	10	10
	{ Under 1st	176	...						
3856	{ 2nd	17	...	1,240	6	10	13,451	0	4
	{ Under 1st	176	...						
	{ 1st	1	...	1,227	6	2	13,025	7	8
4870	1st	1	...	944	8	6	10,620	6	1
1764	1st	68	...	505	8	5	9,086	6	3
3856	1st	14	...	539	11	7	9,452	2	2
2699	1st	15	...	1,275	0	0	15,381	7	2
24	1st	1	...	86	12	9	1,132	9	5
	{ 2nd	1	...	58	10	8	1,096	11	3
	{ Under 1st	46	...						
3036	{ 1st	92	...	58	10	8	1,091	5	3
	{ 1st	157	...	90	10	7	1,068	14	5
2464	1st	1	...	97	0	0	1,328	15	0
2028	1st	16	...	84	2	3	1,426	9	9
	{ 1st	387	...	91	1	7	1,134	5	10
3840	{ 1st	388	...	91	1	9	1,134	5	10
	{ 1st	404	...	78	3	5	1,181	9	9
	{ 2nd	40	...	24	2	6	469	12	1
	{ Under 1st	33	...						
2694	{ 2nd	15	...	32	3	4	626	8	6
	{ Under 1st	72	...						
2699	1st	grade 16	...	85	0	0	936	8	8
	{ 1st	1	...	33	14	2	548	13	0
	{ 2nd	22	...	45	0	0	699	14	4
	{ Under 1st	239	...						
2047	{ 3rd	9	...	32	5	6	563	11	8
	{ Under 2nd	1	...						
	{ " 1st	300	...						
	{ 2nd	1	...	34	2	1	552	6	6
	{ Under 1st	306	...						
	{ 3rd	1	...	65	5	3	984	0	0
	{ Under 2nd	1	...						
3036	{ " 1st	46	...						
	{ 1st	57	...	59	15	10	873	14	0
	{ 1st	156	...	30	7	0	586	12	0
	{ 1st	1188	...	60	0	0	982	5	2
3856	1st	4	...	52	12	6	752	8	3

Tenures the valuation of which exceeds the rent thereof by 10 to 19 times—(Continued).

1 Number of estates on the towjih.	2 Number of tenures in Registers II and IV.	3 Rent.	4 Valuation.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
1764 1st	76	...	25	9	0
3841 { 2nd	83	...	41	6	4
Under 1st	516	...	808	9	9
3266 1st	1	...	337	3	9
1681 1st	21	...	113	13	11
3845 1st	14	...	304	9	3
3840 { 1st	462	...	864	13	1
1st	415	...	161	1	1
1972 1st	460	...	415	7	6
4869 { 1st	1	...	474	0	0
1st	2	...	476	0	0
3856 { 1st	2	...	736	6	11
1st	8	...	487	3	10

65. The number of notices issued and the number of returns received will appear from the following table:—

Name of register.	Number of notices.	Number of returns to notices.	Number of returns submitted voluntarily.	Number of returns on objection.	Total number of returns received.
Register I	1,874	886	4,750	28,545	58,669
" II	13,235	21,533			
" III	743	307			
" IV	1,490	2,648			
Total	17,342	25,374	4,750	28,545	58,669

66. As I have already remarked in my annual report for 1875, we experienced considerable difficulty in this district in serving our notices under sections 6 and 8, and our rolls under section 16, in respect of the smaller estates, owing to the exceedingly defective and almost always erroneous information which was available in the collectorate books regarding their present holders. In the case of the petty estates, the proprietor's column in Register A of the collectorate shews as a rule the names of the holders at the time of the decennial settlement. The almost endless changes among the proprietors which have taken place since then are unrecorded. Also in the case of the larger estates the present holders have not always had their names recorded. The peons, therefore, had in a large number of cases to grope in the dark, and the service of the first notices was in consequence attended with some loss of time and much difficulty.

67. The returns received are in my opinion generally correct and represent very fairly the actual rental of the estates and the tenures to which they refer. In many cases revised returns were received from the holders of estates and tenures in consequence of errors having crept into the returns originally filed by them. This circumstance is a sure evidence of the fact that the landholders of the district are fully alive to the necessity of submitting correct returns, and that they have as a rule given accurate papers. Proper care and diligence were exercised by the Deputy Collector in special charge in making sure that the proper persons filed the returns and that no deception was practised by the people. With the exception of one case, which has been the subject of a separate report, there has not come to light a single instance of deception. In that case the mooktears were duped and deceived by a man who pretended to be the servant of another man, the holder of a howla. No possible care and vigilance on the part of any man could have prevented the occurrence. No case of intentional under-statement of the rental has come to notice, and there is no reason to believe that any such occurred. There is, however, some reason to believe that in some cases the rentals shown in the returns filed in the first stage of our work are in excess of the amounts actually realized, an impression having gained ground in the district among the petty class of holders that the courts would not hereafter allow any enhancement upon the rents which were shewn in the road cess returns. This impression has since been corrected, and the later returns are not open to this charge of over-statement of rents.

68. The orders of the Board contained in their letter No. 22A, dated 9th January 1873, require an expression of my opinion on any point connected with the administration of the Act that may appear to me defective, and any suggestions that I may have to offer in connection therewith. In this matter I have, for obvious reasons, but little to say, as all, or almost all, the defects in the Act have been remedied by the orders which the Board issued before its introduction into this district. I may, however, here notice the following points which appear to me to be susceptible of improvement:—

Section 5.—The form of return prescribed in the section requires some slight modifications.

Column 2, Parts II and III.—In addition to the name of the village, the name of the thana ought to be required. There are several villages of the same name in the same pergunnah, and considerable difficulty is often experienced, in the absence of information as

to the thana, in serving notices under sections 6 and 8 for returns of tenures, and in serving the rolls under section 17. Also in Part III a column ought to be added stating the name and thana of the village in which the *mâl-cutchery* is situated. This information is very urgently required in connection with section 17.

Section 6.—The three months allowed by this section for the submission of returns is not required in all cases. In the majority of cases one month is enough, as the returns filed shew in the majority of cases the returns could have been submitted within one month, if not earlier, provided the proprietors of estates and holders of tenures paid sufficient attention to our call. But whatever may have been the reason for allowing this period in the first valuation of the lands of a district, it is certain that in future valuations under section 92 one month should be enough. In the case of the big estates, the Collector will have, as now, discretion to extend the period, and this will prevent any hardship that a shortening of the time might otherwise entail.

Section 17.—Under this section the service of the roll prepared under section 16, either at the *mâl-cutchery*, or, failing the *cutchery*, at some conspicuous place in the estate or tenure to which it relates, is compulsory. This is very inconvenient; for, as happens in this district, there are hundreds of estates and thousands of tenures upon or in which there is no *mâl-cutchery* at all, and several thousand tenures of which the lands are extremely difficult of identification. These latter are small plots of rice land held by the tenants under a heritable and transferable lease often sub-let to cultivators, but more generally cultivated by themselves. In the latter case, service according to the Act is next to impossible, and in the former it is useless. The service of a notice or of a roll in the estate is useless; for, as experience has shewn, the ryots seldom give intimation of the service to the superior holder concerned. If the ryot do so at all, he does so too late for the proprietor of the estate or the holder of the tenure to prefer his objection, or to prepare and submit his return in time. This defect may be easily corrected by allowing rolls to be served upon the holder of the estate and tenure personally as well as at the *mâl-cutchery*. I am also inclined to think that in the case of very petty tenures, the rent of which is less than a rupee, the necessity of publishing the roll at all according to section 17 should be dispensed with. In such cases the cost of publication exceeds the cess realizable by many times. The publication of the roll in such cases is unnecessary, as, even if the amount of summary valuation be greater than the actual rental, it would not be profitable to the holder of the tenure to prefer an objection, the cost of doing which would be much greater than the cess payable under the summary valuation.

Section 16.—A register of rolls in addition to the valuation statement is both redundant and unnecessary. It is redundant, because the statement gives all the necessary information, and more than all that is to be had in the register of rolls. It is therefore also unnecessary. The register of rolls should therefore be done away with at once.

Section 23.—The provisions of this section are insufficient for the speedy realization of the cess. The procedure prescribed is cumbrous and difficult of application. Experience has shewn that the attachment of a zemindar's moveable property, situated out of, and distant from, the sudder station, by a common peon is not feasible, and that, unless the zemindar chooses to pay in the cess voluntarily, the provisions of the Act about attachment of moveable property cannot help us much. The adoption of the alternative provision of the law, viz. the appointment of a tehsildar for the collection of the cess from the ryots of the defaulting estates, is, for obvious reasons, not desirable. Bearing in mind that, under the orders of the Government of India, at least 95 per cent. of the demand must be realized within the year, it is necessary to give better facilities for collecting the tax. It appears to me that a better way would be to render the defaulter's property of all sorts, both moveable and immoveable, liable to attachment and sale in the manner provided in the Civil Procedure Code. If, however, for any reason of policy, such a course does not recommend itself to Government, the provisions of sections 15 and 16 of Act VII of 1868 might be applied to recover arrears. Either of these modes could not fail to enable us to realize the arrears of cess better than we can do now, without causing any great hardship to the estate-holders.

Paragraph 53 of Board's Instructions.—It does not appear that the instruction contained in this paragraph is warranted by the Act; at all events it is vexatious and unnecessary. It seems to me that it cannot be carried out accurately, as, from the returns submitted in the form prescribed in schedule A annexed to the Act, it is next to impossible to shew separately the valuation of lands borne on the revenue-roll of one district, but situated within the local boundaries of another. From the general admixture of lands, and the way in which tenures often consist of land in more districts than one, this cannot, so far as I can see, be done accurately. This provision was I think made with an eye to section 4, which provides that, when the Act is extended to a district, only such immoveable properties as are situated within its local boundaries should be liable to payment of the cess. Originally the Act was not extended to all the districts within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and I think it was therefore provided by the Board that the valuation of lands situated in a district, other than that on the revenue-roll of which it is borne, should be shewn separately, in order that, if the Act had not been extended to it, the people might not be called on to pay. As, however, the Act has now been extended to all the districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, this provision is unnecessary. It merely increases work without tangible advantage. It matters little whether a district gains or loses a few hundred rupees, so long as the cess is paid and spent for the object for which it is raised.

69. The expenditure incurred in completing the valuation of the district amounted to Rs. 38,978.

70. I have in conclusion to bring prominently to the attention of the Commissioner the manner in which Deputy Collector Baboo Okhoy Coomar Sen. who was in immediate charge from the beginning to the end of the assessment and valuation of the district under Act X of 1871, has always discharged his most important, responsible, and onerous duty. In organizing, supervising, and directing all the operations he invariably displayed great business capacity, method, intelligence, knowledge of his work, and a persevering laboriousness which deserve both commendation and notice. No ordinary difficulties, as the above report will shew, had to be overcome, and no ordinary labour had to be undergone in introducing Act X of 1871 into Backergunge. This Deputy Collector, in his dealings with the thousands of people, zemindars, and others who came into contact with him, and in his mode of managing his large office, acted throughout with so much tact, discretion, and judgment that the entire business proceeded from first to last without a hitch. I have previously called attention to the manner in which he has done other work, notably to the assistance he gave me on the occurrence of the disastrous cyclone of 31st October last, which devastated large areas of this district. For this he received the thanks of Government. But the successful introduction of the road cess into a district like Backergunge is work of no ordinary magnitude, and will, I respectfully hope, be deemed worthy of special recognition. I trust, therefore, it will not be deemed an act of presumption or unreasonableness on my part to ask you to recommend him to Government for one step of promotion, viz. from the 6th to the 5th grade of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates. It is true that he only became a Deputy Collector and Magistrate on 3rd April 1872, i.e. more than five years ago, but he was for long before that date in the Educational Service.

Deputy Collector Baboo Trailokya Nath Sen was deputed by me in May 1876 to the road cess office, when the work there had overwhelmed the Special Deputy Collector, and gave very valuable assistance in the valuation and assessment of the district for nearly a year. Deputy Collector Baboo Jadoo Nath Chowdhry was prevented, by illness in his family, from joining his appointment here at once. Deputy Collector Baboo Trailokya Nath Sen, although his services elsewhere could ill be dispensed with, was sent to the road cess office in order that his aid might serve to avert an imminent and most serious block in the work and the accumulation of arrears. I am glad to be able to report that he worked hard and well and gave me complete satisfaction.

The services of Deputy Collector Baboo Jadoo Nath Chowdhry next deserve recognition from me. He was specially deputed to this district on road cess duty when the work became quite beyond the control of one Deputy Collector, and joined the office here in October 1876. His previous knowledge of road cess work made his services and assistance very valuable. He was punctual, laborious, intelligent, and generally efficient in the discharge of his duty. He rendered much assistance, and his services fully deserve my commendation.

Not the least important man in the office was the head clerk, Baboo Bhola Nath Dass. The head clerk is, in my opinion, not only an excellent man of business, but well educated and intelligent. He did not only all the duties of a head clerk, but examined himself all the valuation rolls. This latter was of course not only an important and responsible, but a most laborious work, when it is considered that no less than 266,000 valuations were completed. I have always found the head clerk to be a thoroughly efficient, trustworthy, hard-working man. He came with the highest character from the Collector, Mr. Wells, from Furreedpore, where he was road cess head clerk during the valuation and assessment of that district. He has been road cess head clerk here for more than two years, has had most laborious duties to perform, and has done them well. He passed the lower civil service examination in March 1874 in Bengali, surveying, engineering, and drawing, and criminal and revenue laws. Mr. Wells, the Collector of Furreedpore, on 20th February 1873, recommended him to your predecessor for a sub-deputyship. On the 1st March 1876 I endorsed a similar application from Baboo Bhola Nath Dass. I think his services in a very responsible position both here and at Furreedpore, for the long period of six years, and the great assistance he has rendered in introducing the Road Cess Act, should receive some special recognition. I now again beg to recommend him for a sub-deputyship, and I am pretty certain that, if he gets one, he will turn out a hard-working, sensible, and intelligent officer.

I am glad also to be able to state that the great majority of the clerks and mohurirs in the road cess office worked hard and well. I should like to provide for all those who proved themselves really efficient, but unfortunately my means are very limited. I shall be glad if you can give me some help in this direction.

TABLE A.

Estates in the District of Backergunge.

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAME OF PERGUNNAH.	ESTATES BROUGHT ON REGISTER I.				ESTATES BROUGHT ON REGISTER III.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Number of estates paying more than Rs. 100 revenue.	Number of estates paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	Revenue-free estates.	Total.	Number of estates paying more than Rs. 100 revenue.	Number of estates paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	Redeemed estates.	Total.	
1 Pergunnah Bangora ...	34	907	4	945	.....	4	.....	4	949
2 " Birmohan ...	.....	71	.....	71	.....	1	.....	1	72
3 Tappa Birmohan ...	.....	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
4 Pergunnah Kasimpore ...	2	25	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
5 Pergunnah Kasimpore ...	3	44	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
6 Tappa Amirabad ...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
7 Pergunnah Rajnagar ...	2	7	.....	9	1	1	.....	2	11
8 " Edilpore ...	14	106	.....	120	2	3	.....	5	125
9 " Amrapore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
10 " Idrakpore ...	11	46	2	59	1	1	.....	2	61
11 " Jaharpore ...	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
12 Tappa Safipurkala ...	1	61	.....	62	.....	1	2	3	65
13 " Azimpore ...	14	33	.....	47	2	.....	.....	2	49
14 Pergunnah Kadirabad ...	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
15 " Ramnagar ...	13	9	1	23	.....	1	.....	1	24
16 " Srirampore ...	5	81	.....	86	.....	62	.....	62	148
17 " Mouzar li ...	1	29	.....	30	.....	.....	1	1	31
18 " Uttar Shahazpore.	33	281	.....	314	6	10	2	18	332
19 Tappa Lakshmidia ...	1	24	.....	25	.....	3	2	5	30
20 Pergunnah Baikantpore ...	4	28	.....	32	1	4	.....	5	37
21 " Bikrapore ...	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
22 " Durgapore ...	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
23 Tappa Abdullapore ...	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	4
24 " Nazarpore ...	7	1	.....	8	5	5	.....	10	18
25 Pergunnah Saistabad ...	2	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
26 " Girdabandar ...	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
27 " ChandradEEP ...	65	19	16	100	42	14	.....	56	156
28 Tappa Haveli ...	4	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
29 Pergunnah Khanja Bahadurnagar.	10	44	2	62	1	2	1	4	66
30 Pergunnah Saistanagar ...	41	132	.....	173	2	3	.....	5	178
31 Tappa Bahadurpore ...	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
32 Pergunnah Sahajadnora ...	11	25	.....	36	1	2	.....	3	39
33 Tappa Haveli Selimabad ...	15	11	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
34 Pergunnah Jajira ...	33	5	.....	38	38	44	9	91	129
35 " Habibpore ...	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
36 " Selimabad ...	27	14	3	44	17	9	.....	26	70
37 " Syadpore ...	5	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	6	12
38 " Aurangpore ...	15	11	.....	26	16	7	.....	23	49
39 Tappa Sultanabad ...	8	4	.....	12	2	3	.....	5	17
40 Pergunnah Bazargumedpore.	255	165	6	425	78	171	4	253	678
41 Pergunnah Kasimnagar ...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
42 Taraf Kadmirehar ...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
43 " Rambarirchar ...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
44 Pergunnah Batandi Kalikapore.	10	.....	.....	16	8	.....	.....	8	24
45 Pergunnah Sundarbans ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
46 " Dughin Shahbazpore.	6	2	.....	8	18	.....	.....	18	26
47 Tappa Krishnadebpore ...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
48 Tappa Alinagar ...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
49 Pergunnah Gopalpore Mirjanagar.	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total ...	686	2,228	34	2,948	218	364	21	603	3,571

E. J. BARTON,
Officiating Collector.

TABLE B.

Tenures in the District of Backergunge.

No.	NAME OF PERSON.	REGISTER II.					REGISTER IV.					Grand Total.	
		1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	4th grade.	5th grade.	6th grade.	7th grade.	8th grade.	Total.			
1	Pergunnah Bangora	3,129	1,071	333						5,140			5,140
2	Birnahan	62	1							63			63
3	Tappa Birnahan												
4	Pergunnah Kasimpore Schahapetto	23								23			23
5	Rasulpore	157	83							240			240
6	Tappa Amrabad												
7	Pergunnah Rajnagar	21	5							26			26
8	Edipore	472	770	539						1,807			1,807
9	Annapore												
10	Idrakpore	734	440	48						1,222			1,222
11	Jaharpore	1,077	70							1,147			1,147
12	Safipurkalla	106	8							107			107
13	Tappa	2,178	1,022	137						3,337			3,337
14	Asimpore									6			6
15	Kadirabad												
16	Ramnagar	275	238	42						545			545
17	Srirampore	28	4							30			30
18	Mouardi	49	1							49			49
19	Uttar Shahabaspore	674	168							1,032			1,032
20	Lehmidia	10								10			10
21	Pergunnah Bakunthpore	120	210	3						339			339
22	Bikrampore												
23	Durgapore												
24	Abdullapore	42	217	145						404			404
25	Nazarpore	2,435	338	63						2,836			2,836
26	Sasabad	105											
27	Girdabander												
28	Chandradeep	16,445	94,333	11,596						122,374			122,374
29	Haveli	112											
30	Pergunnah Kanja Bahadurnagar	1,344	673	97						2,114			2,114
31	Senanagar	2,980	443	150						3,573			3,573
32	Bahadurpore	2,420	1,210	524						4,154			4,154
33	Pergunnah Sahajpore	2,598	2,900	838						6,296			6,296
34	Tappa Haveli Selmasab	2,844	2,345	349						5,538			5,538
35	Pergunnah Jajira	866	417	95						1,378			1,378
36	Hibbopore	360	27,033	8,453						30,846			30,846
37	Selmabad	13,253	27,033	8,453						48,739			48,739
38	Adarpore	1,072	6,405	4,807						12,284			12,284
39	Angore	2,848	4,768	4,136						11,752			11,752
40	Tappa Sultanabad	10,615	11,420	4,943						26,978			26,978
41	Pergunnah Bagrampore	134								134			134
42	Kannagar	39	118	103						260			260
43	Kaluchabar												
44	Pergunnah Rasauli Kalkipore	2,199	2,533	656						5,388			5,388
45	Rasauli Kalkipore	494	1,794	342						3,630			3,630
46	Tappa Dabhi Shahabpore	398	784	611						1,793			1,793
47	Kaluchabpore	104								104			104
48	Alinagar												
49	Pergunnah Goudpore Mirjanagar	9	6							15			15
50	Soldarabans												
	Total	70,833	133,644	46,451	11,049	3,115	474	137	11	294,813	3,419	6,471	279,518

E. J. BARTON,
Offg. Collector.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1877.

No. 3945, dated Calcutta, the 25th August 1877.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

In continuation of the letter from this Office, No. 2775, dated the 4th June last, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter No. 159, dated the 14th August, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, containing the observations of the Government of India on the report of the Health Officer of Calcutta for the second quarter of the current year. The letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 159, dated Simla, the 14th August 1877.

From—ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 3392, dated the 17th ultimo, forwarding the report of the Health Officer of Calcutta for the second quarter of 1877.

2. The chief points worthy of notice in this report are a marked diminution in the prevalence of cholera in the town, and the fact that further precautionary measures, urged by the Health Officer in one of the most fatal months of the disease, were discontinued owing to want of funds. The introduction of the Bombay "Halalcore system" of conservancy, though at first much opposed by the sweepers, seems to have been ultimately carried out with success, and it is hoped that the measure will effect much improvement in the conservancy arrangements of Calcutta.

Dated Calcutta, the 9th July 1877.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR ARTHUR J. PAYNE, M.D., Health Officer, Calcutta,
To—The Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

I HAVE the honor of reporting on the health of Calcutta and on the working of this office during the second quarter of the current year.

In my report on the first quarter of the year, I mentioned that doubt existed concerning registration of births and deaths among certain classes of Asiatic people other than the Hindu and Mussulman communities, and that a full inquiry was in progress. This inquiry was completed in the month of April, and resulted in the removal of the doubt. It was shown that some members of the classes had registered their children as East Indians, others as Mussulmans. Very few births are allowed to take place in Calcutta among the Parsees, who remove women to Bombay in anticipation, and it is only among the Jews that registration has been really evaded. Coercive measures have been necessary with some of this community.

The progress of birth registration in the town generally has been noted in the monthly memoranda. During the first quarter the numbers recorded, though they exceeded considerably those of previous corresponding periods, fell short of those of the later months of 1875 and 1876. Throughout the decade the first three months had been a period of low numbers, but defective records threw doubt on the accuracy of the numbers. There was no reason to suppose that in the first quarter of 1877 registration had been neglected, but it remained for the later months to furnish direct evidence on this point. Accordingly, in April, the birth number rose to 706, and appeared to support a conclusion of few births in the first quarter; but in May a great and sudden fall took place, which is as yet quite unexplained. The Deputy Commissioner of Police made full inquiry through his Inspectors, but nothing was elicited to show that there had been omission; still the number was below that of the last two years, and below even that of the average of the decade. In June there was some recovery, but the number was again much lower than might be expected.

TABLE No. I.

Decennial Statement of Births during the Second Quarter of the year.

BIRTHS IN						April.	May.	June.	Total.
1867	...	...	...	...	...	351	341	351	1,043
1868	...	...	...	...	...	528	497	500	1,525
1869	...	...	...	...	...	443	540	420	1,403
1870	...	...	...	...	...	338	307	332	1,037
1871	...	...	...	...	...	410	308	348	1,126
1872	...	...	...	...	...	345	310	305	960
1873	...	...	...	...	...	373	354	300	1,027
1874	...	...	...	...	...	317	309	343	1,029
1875	...	...	...	...	...	773	603	570	1,946
1876	...	...	...	...	...	541	509	598	1,648
Mean numbers	...	...	...	...	...	442	439	404	1,274
1877	...	...	...	...	...	706	437	491	1,634

The mortality in Calcutta, distinguished, as it must always be, from the mortality of Calcutta, was less during this period than that of the two preceding years, though an average number of deaths occurred.

The course of cholera was very favourable. The number of deaths in April, viz. 184, was one of the lowest on record for that month, as that of March had also been. In May the death number was the lowest on record with two exceptions, and in June the lowest with the single exception of the year 1871, which it exceeded by only five.

There had been very little rain in March, 0·88 inches, against an average fall of 1·8. In April an average quantity fell. In May the average was slightly exceeded, but in June, against an average quantity of 12·5, there fell this year only 4·70 inches.

The deaths ascribed to fever during the quarter were also less than in the two previous years, though above the average of the decade. Some trouble has been taken to separate from the registers cases which have not seemed to be rightly entered as simple fever, and to transfer them from the zymotic list to the column of "other causes;" and it is possible that in some degree the reduction of number in the one case, and the increase in the other, may be more apparent than real. But uncertainty of diagnosis, as I have said before, renders analysis of the general fever record unprofitable, and forbids inference from ordinary fluctuations. Dysentery and diarrhoea showed an average prevalence. Small-pox was little more than nominally present, and deaths from other causes were higher even than in 1875 and 1876.

TABLE No. 2.

Decennial Statement of Deaths during the Second Quarter of 1877.

DEATHS IN	Fever.				Cholera.				Dysentery and diarrhoea.				Small-pox.				Other causes.				GRAND TOTAL
	April.	May.	June.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	
1867	313	252	187	752	343	315	137	795	100	155	121	376	4	5	1	10	288	217	255	760	2,751
1868	282	205	223	710	591	360	174	1,125	165	130	100	400	18	12	4	20	273	260	235	768	3,048
1869	292	216	198	706	745	607	330	1,772	110	98	81	289	6	4	10	12	247	249	248	744	3,532
1870	202	218	170	590	351	165	118	634	112	99	83	294	41	18	10	60	228	229	234	691	2,308
1871	228	202	278	708	85	20	23	137	85	90	92	267	5	3	3	11	255	275	243	773	1,952
1872	438	300	244	1,042	67	65	22	154	45	55	48	148	12	0	...	8	183	210	150	543	1,923
1873	350	278	140	768	150	140	95	385	70	73	70	213	8	5	5	18	228	225	230	683	2,205
1874	332	231	177	740	243	210	70	523	41	53	41	135	14	8	7	29	315	351	275	941	2,482
1875	350	203	205	758	204	115	62	481	91	63	75	229	152	80	44	276	323	352	327	1,003	2,896
1876	400	201	255	856	203	108	120	431	123	120	112	355	20	11	3	34	347	334	354	1,035	2,941
Mean numbers	310	206	201	717	314	227	119	661	90	95	82	277	27	14	7	44	268	270	258	796	2,602
1877	330	312	235	877	184	70	28	288	94	90	87	271	8	4	0	18	423	408	360	1,191	3,054

During the period in review, advantage has been taken of the prompter information mentioned in my last report respecting deaths from cholera; and it is hoped that before long the occurrence of cases of cholera sickness may be made known as speedily as the deaths. Action, to be effectual in such a case, must be prompt, for in the interval between seizure and death there may be time for much mischief.

Isolated cases of cholera have of course occurred in various parts, whose cause could not be traced; but nowhere has there been a threatened outbreak without the presence and the use of filthy water, nor has there been a single example of the removal of the water which has not been followed by arrest of the disease. Sometimes under direct urgency of disease itself, sometimes from complaints of the people against neighbouring tanks, and in a few instances from surpassing filthiness of the water, the work of evacuation has been carried on to the utmost limit of available means. This limit, unfortunately, was soon reached, and, at the end of April, the Chairman was forced to return my requisition for immediate action, with "no money available" endorsed upon it.

It is possible, under the law, to require the proprietor of a condemned tank to discharge the water and fill the hollow; but a month's notice is necessary for the purpose. If summary proceedings are taken, the cost of them must be borne by the municipality, unless the proprietor take it on himself. In some instances the proprietors have done this; but in many we have been driven to the alternative of issuing notices, and have thus practically abandoned preventive work for the occasion.

Nevertheless the afforded means and opportunities, as far as they have served, have seemed to work to good results. In the North Division of the town the evacuation of 13 tanks, previously commenced, was completed during the quarter, and 33 others were completely emptied. In the South Division the numbers were 17 and 15 respectively, making a total of 78 tanks. Good progress has also been made with the filling in of the hollows. This was completed in 21 cases, and in two others was advancing at the end of June. During the rains the work must be suspended, but disease is also suspended at this time from causes already detailed.

The evidence on which I continue to urge the adoption of these measures is as before, the fact that wherever cholera has prevailed there has been foul water, and where the water

has been removed cholera has diminished. I do not seek to ascribe the greatly reduced cholera of the past season entirely, or even mainly, to the work that has been done. The latter has not been sufficiently extended for such an inference; and although the tanks attacked have been those which were proving themselves to be, on this occasion, the most pernicious, no one can say that the disease which appeared would, if left alone, have grown to an ordinary quantity; nor must it be overlooked that cholera in the suburbs, as far as is yet known, has followed a course which, though less favourable than that of the town, has not been dissimilar in character. The season has been favourable to the entire locality, and it would be as imprudent to affirm a definite effect of the work on the cholera death-rate as it would to deny the apparent value of each operation on the evidence of its sequel.

With regard to the often repeated objection that the entire obliteration of tanks would cause great scarcity of water in the town, it need only be said that there are populous sections where practically no tanks exist, and others where their evacuation has caused no complaint of scarcity. In some places the ground is almost honeycombed with wells, of which thousands exist in Calcutta. Some of these are very filthy, and must be closed; but of those in private enclosures the majority may be left until a more copious supply of pure water shall be obtained. The worst result of the filling of tanks in this respect will be that the poorer classes, who resort to them and poison themselves, will be denied their daily immersion, and compelled to bathe in the manner customary with their wealthier neighbours.

Respecting the use of road sweepings for filling tanks, I find that, for some years past, the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, Dr. Coates, has adopted it in all provincial municipalities; and the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Lethbridge, urges its continuance during his incumbency. The practice is common in European towns.

The increase of the supply of filtered water has received much attention during the past quarter, and I believe definite proposals will shortly be placed before the Corporation.

Filtered water-supply.

An important change in the conservancy arrangements of the town has been made during the past quarter in the introduction of what is called the "Halalcure system" of Bombay. It consists in the entire removal of night-soil by paid servants of the municipality, controlled by its officers. This duty has been hitherto very badly discharged by private employes, and very commonly not done at all; while the offence of keeping night-soil in houses has passed unpunished, on the plea that householders have paid their mehters for work which they have done or not, as they pleased. The utter inefficiency of the system was well considered by the framers of the new law, and provision was made for the improvement which has now been introduced. That it has been both possible and necessary to include the entire town in a single effort of reform has been due to a determined "strike" of the old mehters, who, having on a former occasion successfully resisted the municipal officers, refused all compromise at the present time.

Removal of night-soil.

Under the existing nominal disposition of work, these proceedings would naturally be reported as a part of conservancy administration under the Engineer. The relation, however, of the subject to the public health is close and obvious; and the enlarged night-soil department has naturally taken its place as an expansion of a small establishment which has existed under the Health Officer for the service of some houses whose occupants have applied for aid, and for the duties of night-soil depôts and certain public latrines. Accordingly, the formation and working of the new department have been entrusted by the Chairman to the Health Officer.

It will be remembered that, under the representations of this office, a committee was appointed some months ago to consider and carry out sanitary improvements in the Toltolla Ward. As a part of this work, it was indispensable to provide for the regular cleansing of latrines. Tola mehters, privately employed, had been scattered through the ward, without order or control; latrines were in a filthy state, either loaded with night-soil or, by slow discharge, converting surface drains into receptacles of ordure, and tanks into cess-pools. The attempt to introduce regularity was made in the manner least calculated to affect the interests of the old mehters. It was not proposed to disturb even their private employment, but to arrange it in a manner which, while it enabled us to fix the responsibility for neglect, should make each mehter's duty easier of performance, by causing him to work within a circumscribed area on which no other mehter would be allowed to trespass.

On the 2nd April the men were assembled and informed of the Chairman's wish that each of them should hold a license for the cleaning of a particular block of houses, for which he was to be responsible, and not the occupier. It was pointed out to him, at the same time, that he was at present working illegally, inasmuch as under section 242 he could not, without a license, continue to be a tola mehter. The proposal was rejected at once, the men stoutly maintaining that they would submit to no change whatever, but would work as they had done hitherto, and in no other way. They were then told not to leave their work, but to do it as before for the present.

The same evening the head mehters met in consultation and organized a strike in every portion of the town except the Hastings section. The strike was carried out in a single night. On the 6th April inquiry was made for the ringleaders, the self-appointed head-men, who had for years been receiving enormous sums of money from the labours of the whole body.

These men were recognized, and on the following day three-fourths of the mehters returned to work, and the rest on the 8th April.

Meanwhile, however, recruiting had of necessity been undertaken on the part of the Corporation, and the work of Toltolla was being gradually done by the recruits. By the 14th April enough men for the Toltolla Ward were collected and they were put in charge of the work; not now under license to be privately paid, but as paid servants of the municipality, that the ward might have full advantage of the law at once, as provided in section 244.

Within three days there was again a strike of the old mehters throughout the rest of the town. Every endeavour was made to induce them to work as they had done, but without effect. The influence of the head-men was too strong, who probably foresaw gradual extension of the Toltolla change and the cessation of their illicit gains. For some time there was inconvenience to householders, and every artifice was adopted by the head mehters to hinder the work of the officers and rouse the Commissioners and the people to resistance. Nevertheless, recruiting proceeded briskly in town, and from outlying districts men came in numbers which far exceeded expectation, though they were met on the road by emissaries of the old mehters, who tried with the utmost ingenuity of falsehood and intimidation to turn them back.

It soon became evident not only that the difficulty would be overcome, but that it would be converted into an opportunity of doing for the entire town what it had only been hoped to accomplish partly in a single ward. The old mehters were still leniently treated to the extent of offering them employment if they would take municipal service. It was no longer necessary to use the very imperfect method of a license; we were strong enough to insist on absolute service and nothing else; and the men's own obduracy had disentitled them to any further concession. Still the head-men, sustained by hope of aid among the Commissioners, persisted, and the movement went on to the entire substitution of a body of paid municipal servants from end to end of the town, and the formation of an establishment of Inspectors for that close supervision of which the want is sorely felt in every branch of municipal work.

There is now a corps of new mehters sufficiently numerous for all purposes, with a reserve against accidents. The precise strength and quality of the establishment which will be permanently required can only be known after a little experience shall have been gained. For the present there is, besides the daily duty of the mehters, much work to be done for the removal of the enormous accumulations of night-soil in the houses of wealthy men, to which I have before drawn attention, but which prosecution, under the old law, has altogether failed to reach. The plea of inability can no longer be advanced, for the Corporation is prepared, at a moderate charge, to do whatever may be necessary.

For the introduction of the new system under sudden and extraordinary emergency; for the conversion of a great difficulty into an opportunity of making a reform which, under ordinary circumstances, would have required many years and many contests to effect; for the recruitment of over sixteen hundred men from the interior, the erection of dwelling-houses for them, the formation of an inspectoral establishment, and the construction of several new night-soil depôts, all within a period of two months, the town is indebted mainly to the unfailing spirit and energy of Mr. C. Dissent, to whom every detail of the work has been entrusted from the beginning, and who has devoted, and still devotes, himself night and day to the task of bringing it to a successful issue.

APPENDIX.

The working-of the establishments controlled by the office is set forth for the past quarter in the following statements.

The undermentioned cases were inquired into, the localities inspected by the officers of the department, reports furnished, and the cases finally disposed of:—

- 11 registry certificates for dangerous and offensive trades granted.
- 24 applications for ditto rejected.
- 130 registry certificates for druggists' shops granted.
- 93 complaints inquired into.
- 312 applications attended to.
- 931 miscellaneous cases disposed of.

Confiscations comprised the following articles, which were all destroyed, with exception of the grain sold to owners of piggeries:—

108lb beef.	900 mds. rice.
67 „ mutton.	150 „ gram.
251 „ fish.	

The total number of cattle of each description slaughtered during the quarter at the slaughter-houses is given below :—

Description of cattle.						April.	May.	June.	TOTAL.
1st class cows	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	1,079	1,201	3,337
2nd ditto	...	...	...	...	...	3,993	4,996	5,543	14,572
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	1,221	1,074	966	3,261
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	5,375	5,511	5,032	15,918
Goats	...	...	...	...	...	2,760	2,487	2,078	8,325
Kjda	...	...	...	...	...	2,577	2,780	2,831	8,188
Total						16,983	17,927	18,691	53,601

The prices of the principal articles of consumption have ranged as follows :—

Mutton in carcase, per lb.		Beef in carcase, per lb.		Rice, per seer.		Dholl, per seer.	Ghee, per seer.	Oil, per seer.	Fuel, per maund.	
First class.	Second class.	First class.	Second class.	Table.	Ballam.	Six kinds, average.	Best.	Mustard.	Firewood.	Charcoal.
Maximum 8 annas, minimum 7 annas : mean 7 annas 6 pie.	Maximum 5 annas 9 pie, minimum 5 annas 3 pie : mean 5 annas 6 pie.	Maximum 3 annas 6 pie, minimum 3 annas : mean 3 annas 3 pie.	Maximum 3 annas, minimum 1 anna 6 pie : mean 1 anna 9 pie.	2 annas to 1 anna 9 pie.	1 anna 6 pie to 1 anna 3 pie.	1 anna 6 pie.	1 rupee.	5 annas 6 pie.	9 annas 6 pie to 8 annas.	1 rupee 4 annas to 1 rupee 8 annas.

The following sums were collected in this department during the quarter :—

MONTH.	Rent of public batties.	Fees from tois depôts.	Removing night-soil from public institutions.	Removing night-soil from private houses.	Fees for death certificates.	Licenses fees for public batties.	Rent of fish ghats, S. W. Lakes.	Slaughter-houses.	Municipal market.	Dhurruntollah bazar.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April ...	2,254	3,583 1 2	80	432 12 0	...	105	180	3,020 14 0	6,579 6 0	2,121 14 6	18,346 18 9
May ...	1,781	73 8 9	80	539 8 0	2	...	...	3,015 9 6	5,908 13 0	1,062 4 6	15,361 6 9
June ...	962	39 13 6	80	193 11 0	2	...	160	3,136 6 6	6,125 2 9	1,839 14 0	12,518 15 9
Total ...	4,997	3,695 2 6	240	1,165 15 0	4	105	300	9,172 14 0	18,613 5 9	5,024 1 0	44,227 6 3

**ABSTRACT OF REPORTS ON DISTRICT STOCKS OF RICE AND MOVEMENTS OF
PRICE IN BENGAL, RECEIVED UP TO THE 28TH AUGUST 1877.**

N.B.—No reliance can be placed on the accuracy of figured estimates of stocks in the interior; at best a rough approximation is all that can be expected.

Burdwan, 25th August 1877.—The supplies of grain at the markets are ample, and prices stationary. Exports from the district during past week were estimated at 40,000 maunds, of which 26,000 were from Raneeunge alone. Export by rail from Burdwan amounted to only 557 maunds.

Bunkoora, 25th August 1877—About 7,000 maunds of rice have been exported from the district during the week.

Beerbhoom, 25th August 1877.—The price of common rice ranges from 13 to 17 seers, the average being 15½ seers, which is higher than the price during the previous week. The railway having now resumed carrying, prices will rise, following the Calcutta market. Whilst Calcutta pays highly, the people here will export all their stocks that they can spare and get carriage for. During the previous week ending 18th August, the exports by the East Indian Railway were 28,000 maunds of rice to Calcutta, besides 2,000 maunds by road.

Midnapore, 25th August 1877.—Stocks may be estimated as before, except that every week it is being diminished by exportation. The exportation in July by canal and otherwise was about 10 lakhs of maunds of paddy, the largest ever known. The surplus stock may be estimated at 36 lakhs, which is being reduced at the rate of two lakhs per week.

Hooghly, 25th August 1877.—Stocks in the interior are likely to last about 80 days. Stocks at Chandernagore and other places on the Hooghly are estimated at 95,000 maunds. Exports and imports are going on, but the former exceed the latter. There is a slight rise in the prices; coarse rice is selling at 11 to 12 seers the rupee.

Howrah, 25th August 1877.—In the sudder there is nothing new to report. In Mohearekha sub-division there has been an inundation in Khanakul, caused by a rise in the Selye or Dwarkeshur river. Four lakhs of maunds of paddy were in store in the sub-division on the 15th instant. Prices had slightly risen and ranged from Rs. 2½ to 3¼ per maund. Exportation to Calcutta has not yet commenced on a large scale.

24-Pergunnahs, 25th August 1877.—Rice continues to be exported to Calcutta, and high prices are maintained. The supply of food-grains is considered sufficient everywhere. At Baraset the early rice has made its appearance and is selling at 15 seers the rupee.

Nuddea, 25th August 1877.—Prices remain moderate, and the Collector doubts whether there is any part of the district where a maund of coarse rice is not procurable for Rs. 2-8. The usual price is less.

Jessore, 25th August 1877.—In Bagirhat sub-division the high prices quoted last week still continue; there is no lack of supplies. In Narail prices of common rice have fallen from 11½ to 16 seers per rupee. In Magoora the price is 15 seers per rupee. In Jhenidah there is sufficient stock. In Khoolnah prices have fallen from 14½ to 18 seers. The exports are—Khoolnah 1,958 maunds and Jhenidah 50. The Khoolna river traffic registration office shows 9,029 maunds of rice exported to Calcutta from the district during the week from 15th to 22nd instant.

Moorshedabad, 25th August 1877.—The price of common rice at Berhampore is from 11 to 13 seers, at Lalbagh 12 seers, and at Jungypore from 14 to 16 seers. The prices have an improved tendency, but it will soon be checked by sufficient quantities of the *aus* coming into the market. Export of rice sent to Calcutta is estimated at 30,000 maunds.

Dinagore, 25th August 1877.—The exports during July amounted to 6,61,687 maunds from the district, and in August 1,407 maunds from Chintaman.

Rajshahye, 25th August 1877.—The exports from theseveral marts and gunges during the past week were 8,602 maunds 13 seers. About 1,900 maunds of pulses were exported to Calcutta, 300 maunds to Serajunge, and 200 maunds to Pubna. The price of common rice varied from 15 seers.6 chittacks to 15 seers. The stock of rice available for export is a little less than 6 lakhs of maunds.

Rungpore, 24th August 1877.—Rice is selling at head-quarters cheaper than last week. In Gaibanda sub-division the stock of rice is stated to be six lakhs, and the amount available for exportation one lakh of maunds.

Bogra, 25th August 1877.—Ascertained exports from the district during the week amounted to 17,650 maunds. The price of rice varies from 15½ to 24 seers per rupee, the quotation at Bogra station being 18 seers.

Pubna, 25th August 1877.—At Pubna sudder station and Serajunge there has been no change in the price of rice. At Dulai the price is 23 or 24 seers, at Mothoora 20 seers, at Shazadpore and Rygunge 16 seers the rupee. About 1,000 maunds were exported to Calcutta. Dinagore, Bogra and other districts are importing into this district.

Julpigoree, 25th August 1877.—No change in the condition of stocks. Prices are still low at Mynagoree. In the Western Docars common rice is selling at 16 seers. Stock at Boda sufficient for local requirements.

Cooch Behar, 22nd August 1877.—Prices are the same as in last week. No large stocks of rice anywhere in the State, and no exportation is going on at present.

Dacca, 25th August 1877.—Market much the same as last week, and the supply is ample everywhere. Paddy at Mirpore is little dearer. Exports of rice by boat from Naraingunge to Calcutta and Goalundo were 17,180 maunds; only 850 maunds went elsewhere, showing that the pressure in Chittagong, Backergunge, and Noakholly is over. 5,575 maunds of paddy were sent to these districts. 15,000 maunds of rice were exported from Dacca and Naraingunge to Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Furreedpore, 25th August 1877.—Markets continue to be fairly supplied. The average price of common rice is the same as in last week, i.e. 16 seers the rupee. There is very little exportation from the district. The non-agricultural population in the north and middle of the district depend chiefly on rice imported from Bogra, Dinagepore, and Rungpore.

Backergunge.—The price of rice ranges from Rs. 2-10 to Rs. 4 a maund. This high price is due to exportation, which prevailed some time ago, but which is now checked.

Mymensingh, 24th August 1877.—Exportation is slack and supply of rice plentiful.

Tipperah, 24th August 1877.—The average price of common rice throughout the district is Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-10 per maund. Best rice sells for Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 3-4. The stock is about the same as last week. Exports continue to Calcutta and other places in large amounts.

Hill Tipperah, 22nd August 1877.—There is no change in the state of the markets. Supplies continue fully to meet the demand, and the price of coarse rice has fallen to 22 seers at Agurtolla, owing to the new *aus* coming into the market. There has been no exportation to Calcutta.

Chittagong, 16th August 1877.—In the extreme south of the district rice is selling at five and six seers the rupee, but it is hoped this high price is temporary, till the *aus* is fairly in. In other parts the price is twelve to nine and eight seers the rupee. Imports small; exports none. If the rain, which has done much injury to the crops, continues and floods increase, the state of the people will be very bad.

The 18th August 1877.—The heavy rain of the 16th, 17th, and 18th will, the Collector fears, have caused serious additional damage to the *aus*; the country has been flooded heavily, many natives being drowned out of their houses. The Commissioner does not believe that the Collector's fears about the crops are well founded. The rain has damaged the *aus*, but not the *amun*, which is the principal crop. The partial loss of the *aus*, therefore, the appearance of which in the market was expected to lower prices, is not such a grave disaster as the Collector fears.

The 23rd August 1877.—Exports none.

Noakholly, 16th August 1877.—Prices are slowly getting easier. Common *aus* sells for 20 seers and *amun* 17 seers a rupee. The markets are badly supplied. There is no exportation from the district; the exportation going on is of rice from other districts which finds its way through Noakholly. Stocks have never been so reduced as during the present year; the rice now found in the marts is chiefly imported from Tipperah and Naraingunge, though Noakholly is well known as a rice-growing district. This is owing to the surplus stock in the south of the district being destroyed by the cyclone and inundation of 31st October and 1st November 1876, and the extensive exportation from the north to Chittagong and Calcutta up to June last. There are now about four lakhs of maunds of rice in the district, which, together with the *aus* now being harvested, will, it is expected, be sufficient for home consumption till the *amun* crop is harvested.

The 23rd August 1877.—Prices are about the same as in last week, with a tendency to cheapness. Markets are better supplied. The general condition of the people is getting better owing to the supply of new *aus*. There is no exportation from the district at present.

Chittagong Hill Tracts, 21st August 1877.—Rice is imported in the district from Chittagong by traders and shop-keepers in small quantities, and is now sold at Kungamuttee at Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5 a maund, at Chingree Rs. 5, and at Fenny from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8 per maund.

Patna, 25th August 1877.—The prices are fairly low, but with a tendency to rise. The markets are well supplied.

Gya, 25th August 1877.—The prices have been nearly stationary, except in Jehanabad, where they have been cheaper. There have been no exports. There have been some imports of food-grains in the district.

Durbhunga, 24th August 1877.—Prices are much the same as in last week, but with a tendency to tightness as regards rice, and towards easiness as regards millets. There is no exportation, but some importation of food-grain. It may be looked for as certain that this district will supply no grain for export from stocks now in hand till these are replenished by the produce of the next harvest.

Mozufferpore, 25th August 1877.—There is nothing new to report. Very small quantities of grain are being exported.

Saran, 25th August 1877.—The total stock of food-grains in all the bazars of the district is estimated at 2½ lakhs of maunds. The stock in the Revelgunge, Doorigunge, and Chupra bazars amount to 48,650 maunds. The export to Calcutta was only 6,000 maunds of wheat. The prices are—wheat 16½ seers, barley 24½, best rice 10, common rice 14½, gram 23½ seers per rupee.

Chumparun, 25th August 1877.—No change in prices and supply of food-grain. No export from eleven principal marts.

Monghyr, 25th August 1877.—The stocks for sale during the week were—rice 8,150 maunds, dhan 2,543, wheat 30,212, barley 756, gram 22,565, rahar 13,062, &c.

Bhagulpore, 26th August 1877.—Supplies plentiful. Only 900 maunds of rice were exported during the week. Prices unchanged from last week.

Purneah, 25th August 1877.—Exports to Calcutta are reported from all the marts. Prices have slightly risen. The continued want of good rain is causing some anxiety. Rice continues to come into the district from Nepal.

Maldah, 25th August 1877.—The average price of rice last week was about 19½ seers. This week it is 18½ seers. There is no exportation worth mentioning.

Sonthal Pergunnahs, 26th August 1877.—*Deoghur Sub-division.*—The stock for sale and their prices are—Paddy 56 maunds, at from 26 to 35 seers a rupee; common rice 301 maunds, at from 16 to 18 seers a rupee. *Godda:*—Markets well supplied; no export or import. *Rajmehal:*—There are about 15,000 maunds of rice. *Sahibgunge:*—14,000 maunds of rice and cereals. In the other bazars of Rajmehal sub-division there are 15,000 maunds of rice.

Cuttack, 25th August 1877.—Exportation by False Point has been 1,203 maunds (Cuttack). Coarse rice sells from 13 seers in the town, to 24 seers in the outlying parts of the district. Stocks are ample for consumption and exportation at present rate. Cuttack takes five-sixths of the food-grain exports of Sumbulpore, which in the last three years have trebled themselves, amounting now to 43,000 maunds a year. In the last three months 14,000 maunds were received from Sumbulpore, or nearly six times as much as during the same period last year.

Poorce, 23rd August 1877.—Rice is obtainable in all parts of the district. Export to Cuttack by land and the Chilka continues. Price varies from 13½ seers in Pooree city to 21 seers in the extreme north-east.

Balasore, 24th August 1877.—There has been no export from Balasore during the week; 89 cwts. of paddy and 2,508 cwts. of rice were exported to Calcutta from Chandballi, besides a moderate export by land towards Contai. Prices have been very unsteady, the last quotation for clean red rice being Rs. 2 per maund in Balasore, and Rs. 1-15 in Chandballi. Stocks held up for exportation are gradually increasing. There are 2,461 tons of rice in Balasore town and 2,632 tons at Chandballi.

Hazareebagh, 24th August 1877.—The markets are fully supplied with food-grains without alteration of prices. No export from the district.

Loharduggah, 25th August 1877.—The bazars are well supplied with food-grains. Exportation cannot go on from head-quarter's division during the rains, as the pack-bullocks cannot bear exposure in the carriage. From Palamow there has been no unusual exportation.

Singbhoom, 24th August 1877.—The supply of food-grains continues plentiful, and prices have not altered since last report, except at Bellipohari in Dhulbhoom, where rice sells at 20 seers a rupee.

Manbhoom, 25th August 1877.—Export continues, say, at the rate of at least 100 tons a week, chiefly from Purulia and the north of the district. The district is, on the whole, well off for all food-grains. The price of coarse rice in Patoum in the south-west is 32 seers, while at Gobindpore it is 14 to 15 seers per rupee.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 25th August 1877.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Aug 25 '77	7.49	Rainfall at Culna has been 7.07 inches, at Cutwa 14.17 inches, at Bood-Bood 4.86 inches, at Raneegunge 4.09 inches, and at Jehanabad 5.02 inches. Paddy crops are doing well. Transplantation of <i>amun</i> paddy is nearly finished. No injury from floods is reported as yet. Fever is prevalent. Cholera is reported in Ockhra.
	2 Bankoora, „ 25 „	2.62	Weather—Showery. Reports from all parts of the district continue favourable.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 25 „	9.39	Very heavy rain on the 19th and 20th instant. The crops are now everywhere doing well.
	4 Midnapore, „ 25 „	1.00	The rainfall of the week has been generally heavier in the district than at the Sudder station. The <i>aus</i> is a fair average crop, and the prospects of the <i>amun</i> are very good except in the inundated tracts.
	5 Hooghly, „ 25 „	4.68	Alternate rain and sunshine. Heavy rain in the night of the 19th instant. Harvesting of early rice is going on, and transplanting of late rice is almost over. All crops on the ground are doing well. Fever is slightly on the increase.
PRESIDENCY DIV.	Howrah, „ 25 „	3.87	Weather—Seasonable. There has been sufficient rain in all parts of the district. The harvesting of early rice is going on. Some injury to the crops is reported by the sub-divisional officer of Moheshrekha owing to a late flood in the Silye.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, Aug. 25 '77	2.87	Weather—Cloudy and rainy, with good intervals of sunshine. Transplantation of late rice is still going on, and the plants already on the ground are getting on well. It would be well for the crops if the rain held off now for a little. The harvesting of early rice and jute has begun. The health of the district is generally good.
	7 Nuddea, „ 25 „	6.42	Very heavy rain in many parts of the district. In Kooastea upwards of 23 inches fell. In the latter part of the week the weather was clear and hot. The heavy rain is said to have done harm to some of the early rice, but the Collector doubts that the damage is considerable. Chillies have suffered from excessive wet in the Chooadanga sub-division. The harvesting of early is going on.
	8 Jessore, „ 25 „	7.61	Steady rain every day throughout the week. <i>Aus</i> harvest has been almost entirely gathered in; it will be finished during this month. The yield promised to be a very good one, but was somewhat damaged by heavy rain. A twelve- <i>anna</i> crop may be expected. Prospect of <i>amun</i> rice is good.
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	9 Moorshedabad, „ 25 „	8.07	Weather—Seasonable. Very heavy rain at the beginning of the week and followed by sunny weather. 5.32 inches registered at Jungypore up to 23rd instant, and 6.89 inches and 12.51 inches at Rampore Hat and Lalbagh respectively up to 24th. In a few places some damage has been done to the early rice, but it is very small in comparison to the improvement in the prospects of the <i>amun</i> rice crop, which are now decidedly good. Sugarcane and mulberry promise well.
	10 Dinapore, Aug. 25 „	1.93	There has been some good rain during the week: 4.06 inches registered at Roy-gunga. State and prospects of the crops are very good. Slight complaints are made of the <i>bhadai</i> being injured by rain, which the Collector believes to be unfounded. There are some complaints also from the eastern thanas of the jute crop not being good.
	11 Rajshahye, „ 25 „	8.18	In the first part of the week there was heavy rain in all parts of the district, and some of the paddy in low lands has been submerged and partially damaged; otherwise the prospects are good. Autumn rice and jute are being cut. <i>Rops dhan</i> is still being transplanted and has benefited by the rain. Fever is still prevalent throughout the district.
	12 Rungpore, „ 24 „	3.99	Heavy rain with high wind in the first part of the week. On the 21st instant a rather severe shock of earthquake accompanied with a loud rumbling noise was felt at head-quarters, but no damage was done. From the same day the weather has been fair and dry. Rainfall at Gribanda has been 5.17 inches, and at Kurigram 2.61 inches. State and prospects of all crops continue to be very good. <i>Aus</i> is being reaped and a full outturn is expected. Transplantation of <i>amun</i> is going on very actively. Fever and dysentery are rather common.
	13 Bogra, „ 25 „	2.10	Weather—Rainy during the greater part of the week. The crops are doing well. In Panchshee and Adamdighi it is reported they have been damaged to a certain extent by the flood and the late high wind.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
Central Districts.			
14	Pubna, Aug. 25 '77	21.98	Weather—Stormy, with heavy rains from the 17th to the 20th instant. A slight shock of earthquake was perceived on the 21st at 5.30 P.M., and from that day the weather has become fine. The harvesting of <i>aus dhan</i> is nearly finished, and the prospects of <i>aman dhan</i> have much improved since the late heavy rains. Fever is very prevalent.
15	Darjeeling ... ..	...	Return not received.
16	Julpigoree, " 25 "	19	Somewhat more rain has fallen and the temperature is tolerably cool. In the western portion of the district the <i>dhadoi</i> has suffered from want of rain, the loss being estimated at about four annas; in the eastern portion the damage has been slighter. The crop is almost entirely reaped over the whole of the district. The <i>kaimunti</i> transplantation continues, and the prospects are generally favourable. Patgram alone appears to have escaped the recent rain, and the seedlings there are withering.
	Cooch Behar, " 23 "	45	Weather—Not very hot; light clouds prevail. The sun is, however, sometimes very powerful. The showers were few and partial. Dew has begun to fall, which is a bad sign for continued rains. A sharp shock of earthquake was felt on the 21st instant at 5 P.M. Rainfall at Mekligunge has been 1.96 inches, and at Mathabhanga 2.16 inches. Report from Dinhatta not received. State and prospects of the crops are not so favourable. The long break in the rain has permanently destroyed the chance of a first-rate harvest. With fair rains there may yet be a fair harvest, and in no part anything like actual scarcity is at present apprehended, but the State will not have much superfluous stock.
Eastern Districts.			
17	Dacca, Aug. 25 '77	6.55	Heavy rain up to the night of the 20th instant. Weather fine since 21st. State and prospects of the crops are still favourable, but the rivers are not rising as they ought. If they do not rise some of the <i>amra</i> will suffer to a certain extent.
18	Furreedpore, " 25 "	7.15	Rainfall at Madaripore has been 8.19 inches. Return from Goalundo not received. The <i>aus</i> crop has been gathered, but only a small quantity has yet been brought into the market. The outturn is believed to be fair, but it is certainly not above the average. The river is again falling, and the <i>baran</i> rice, which depends on inundation more than rain, will suffer if a rise does not shortly take place. No actual damage, however, has yet been done.
19	Backergunge, " 23 "	2.83	Weather—Seasonable and propitious for agricultural operations. In the sub-division of Dukhin Shabazpore three-fourths of the area usually sown with <i>aman</i> rice are believed to be planted up to date and cultivation still continues. The <i>aus</i> crop has been almost harvested. The cattle are generally healthy. Also there is not more than the usual sickness among the inhabitants of the district.
20	Mymensingh, " 24 "	9.75	Weather—Showery during the last few days. Very heavy rain on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th instants, which did damage to the crops. Prospects on the whole are fair.
21	Tipperah, " 24 "	11.93	Weather—Very rainy throughout the week. 11.68 inches registered at Brahmunbaria. The rice crops are good throughout the district except in thanas Laksham and Hajeegunge, where there have been floods submerging the crops and damaging them.
22	Chittagong, " 23 "	16.86	Heavy rain in the early part of the week; last two days were fine. Barometer high. The prospects are very bad for the low lands, unless a little more light rain falls to help a second planting of seedlings. Seedlings first planted have been drowned. Upland crops are good.
23	Noakholla, " 23 "	7.59	Weather—Seasonable. On the 17th instant, about midday, a severe storm accompanied with heavy rain passed over the station. The reaping of the early rice and the transplanting of the late rice continue. Public health is fair.
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 21 "	23.01	Weather—Cloudy, with incessant fall of rain throughout the week. The country is unusually overflowed with water, like a regular inundation. The paddy crops on the plains bordering the river are under water; those in early <i>joome</i> sown on the hills are being gathered, but are much wasted by the rains.
	Hill Tipperah, " 23 "	11.38	There was very heavy rain on the 17th instant (5.45 inches) followed by showers during the remainder of the week. The rivers have overflowed and swamped large tracts grown with rice. Both the <i>aus</i> crop, which is being harvested, and the young <i>aman</i> crop will suffer, but not seriously, as the water has run off rapidly. Public health remains good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.			
25	Patna, Aug. 25 '77	·66	In the district the rainfall has been from 1 to 2 of an inch. <i>Bhadoi</i> has been benefited and rice seedlings kept alive. Some of the smaller rivers have risen and enabled the ryots to transplant rice on the flooded lands. The Ganges and Soane are still very low. Heavy rain is much wanted for the rice crop. Health is good.
26	Gyr., „ 25 „	2·05	Weather—Cooler than last week. Maximum thermometer 95·8° in the shade. ·87 of rain registered at Nowada, ·74 at Jehanabad, and 1·53 at Aurungabad. Transplantation of rice is going on partially. More rain is still much required. Accounts from Nowada are not as cheerful as they were last week. Prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> crop are fair, though the outturn in places is not expected to exceed eight annas of an average crop.
27	Shahabad, „ 25 „	·61	Weather—Cloudy and hot. ·36 at Buxar and no rain at Bhubbobah. Rain is urgently needed throughout the district especially in Bhubbobah, where a hot dry wind has absorbed much of the splendid fall of the last week. <i>Bhadoi</i> is very good everywhere except in Bhubbobah, where it was very backward from lack of moisture, and is now reported as suffering from want of rain. Throughout the north of the district it is being gathered and is a full crop. The ryots within the area irrigable from the canals are exceedingly obstinate. The major portion still holds out, and refuses to take water even at 10 annas for the <i>khurreef</i> .
28	Durbhunga, „ 25 '77	3·66	In the north and centre of the district the prospects continue satisfactory, but in the south, where the rainfall for the last fortnight has been scanty, transplantation of the winter rice is retarded.
29	Mozafferpore, „ 25 „	1·18	Weather—Hot and occasionally cloudy. In the Sudder sub-division the <i>bhadoi</i> crops are generally doing well, but heavy rain is greatly wanted for the rice crop. In the Seetamurhee sub-division the rainfall of the week has been 3·51 inches, and all crops except <i>murwa</i> are reported to be in fair condition. In the Hajepore sub-division ·45 of an inch of rain has fallen. The prospects of <i>makai</i> are satisfactory, but much rain is wanted for the rice crop.
30	Saran, „ 25 „	·54	Weather—Cloudy. Occasional slight showers. ·52 of an inch registered at Sewan. Heavy rain still holds off, and no doubt the rice crop must be seriously affected. But in most parts of the district the <i>bhadoi</i> crops have been kept in good condition by the light showers, and from the look of the sky it would seem that heavy rain might fall at any moment.
31	Chumparan, „ 25 „	1·36	Weather—Cloudy and much cooler. The prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> are excellent, but more rain is required for the <i>aghani</i> rice, the transplanting of which is being delayed.
32	Monghyr, „ 25 „	·98	Weather—Generally hot and unseasonable. Very little rain: ·26 of an inch registered at Begusarai and 13 of an inch at Jamui. Rain is required greatly in Jamui and to a less extent in Begusarai. The rice crops will certainly be under eight annas, and may be less.
33	Bhagulpore, „ 26 „	2·88	Alternate rain and sunshine with easterly wind. The prospects are excellent. Everything is progressing most favourably.
34	Parnewah, „ 25 „	·98	Weather—Showery. ·70 of an inch registered at Kissengunge and 1·60 inches at Arrah. More rain is required for the winter rice, and unless it falls within the next ten days, not more than three-fourths of the transplanted rice will be got into the ground. The <i>bhadoi</i> is being reaped, and the outturn is from ten to twelve annas.
35	Maldah, „ 25 „	1·18	More rain in the interior than at head-quarters. A slight earthquake on the 21st instant. State and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory although the annual inundation is excessively deficient.
36	Sonthal Perghe, „ 26 „	4·32	The best rain of the year fell round Doomka on the 20th and 21st instant—steady, and never very heavy. There has been plenty of rain everywhere; 2·02 inches registered at Deoghur, 3·82 inches at Godda, and 1·8 inches at Rajmahal. It is said that insects have done some mischief, and that some of last year's seed was bad; otherwise the prospects now are quite as good as they can ever be.
ORISSA.			
37	Cuttack, Aug. 25 „	·50	Weather—Cloudy. Scanty rain falling periodically has been sufficient to avert injury. The <i>beali</i> is ripening and is being cut. The late floods did a little damage, but immense good. The Mahanadi is again rising rapidly. Public health is good.
38	Pooree, „ 23 „	·94	Weather—Hot and occasionally cloudy. There has been slight rainfall in parts of the district; ·37 of an inch registered at Khoordah. The flood water passing through sluices, and in many places through breaches of embankments, will do much good to the <i>sarad</i> rice plants, which were suffering from want of rain, but it has proved injurious to the <i>beali</i> crop, which was in ear. Public health is good.
39	Balasore, „ 24 „	2·14	Weather—Showery and cloudy. In the north of the district there has been sufficient rain and prospects are fair. In the south the fall has been very scanty and more rain is much required. The small crop of early rice is promising. Transplantation of late rice is still being carried on where there is sufficient moisture in the fields.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
40	Hazareebagh, Aug. 24 '77	3.45	Weather seasonable. The rainfall of the week has been general and of great benefit. Transplantation of rice is nearly completed. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops are very good. General health is also very good.
41	Lohardugga, „ 25 „	7.88	The weather has been seasonable in the head-quarters sub-division, and the prospects of the crops are good. Transplantation of paddy is going on. Fever is prevalent. In the Palamow sub-division there was a rainfall of .70 of an inch only during the week ending 21st instant, but it was raining heavily at the time of report, and if this heavy rain continued, the prospects of the crops would be favourable.
42	Singbhoom, „ 24	4.09	Weather—Seasonable. The prospects of the crops are very favourable. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, „ 25 „	4.72	Weather—Seasonable. In one or two places in the district there seems to have been a failure of rain. Prospects on the whole are very satisfactory. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops are yielding an average outturn.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 28th August 1877.A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 5th to 11th August 1877.	Rain from 12th to 18th August 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BUREWDY.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1877.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan	6'41	1'95	35'03	18th Aug.	
		Cutwa	4'02	2'53	45'06	ditto	
		Culina	6'24	2'62	41'20	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	4'32	0'93	31'59	ditto	
		Kaneengunge	0'61	0'53	31'57	ditto	
	Bankoora	Jehanabad	7'90	4'76	58'23	ditto	
		Bankoora	0'85	0'73	33'63	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	3'68	1'91	31'51	ditto	
		Hetampore	4'27	0'58	33'67	ditto	
		Koypore	2'90	2'40	30'89	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	3'98	1'42	36'33	ditto	
		Tumlook	3'57	1'38	32'18	ditto	
		Ghattal	4'96	4'28	48'51	ditto	
	Hooghly	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	2'81	5'20	56'06	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	2'03	5'12	48'00	ditto	
		Hooghly	5'92	1'85	40'65	ditto	
Howrah	Serampore	3'73	2'12	41'12	ditto		
	Howrah	4'79	4'67	45'39	ditto		
	Maheshreka	7'02	2'04	41'68	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th July.	
PRINCEWY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	5'10	3'40	56'34	ditto	
		Calcutta	3'55	5'67	43'75	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	3'33	4'76	46'87	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	3'29	4'72	46'36	ditto	
		Russeerhat	6'45	0'78	42'90	ditto	
		Baranot	3'51	2'25	41'16	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	4'07	1'15	51'40	ditto	
		Barripore	4'80	4'06	52'08	ditto	
		Satkhira	4'35	0'85	51'81	ditto	
		Barraekpore	4'13	2'17	42'80	ditto	
	Nudda	Dum-Dum	3'52	3'62	38'02	ditto	
		Kishnaghur	5'63	2'73	55'02	ditto	
		Bongong	12'86	3'11	58'69	ditto	
		Meherpore	4'86	9'60	58'84	ditto	
		Chooadanga	6'38	5'41	53'20	ditto	
		Kooshtea	5'44	10'76	61'53	ditto	
		Ranaghat	9'00	3'00	52'44	ditto	
		Jessore	5'73	3'62	46'79	ditto	
		Narail	8'49	3'07	49'48	ditto	
		Khoolna	4'03	2'44	49'39	ditto	
	Jessore	Jhenida	8'76	5'07	50'08	ditto	
		Bagirhat	5'45	1'30	69'57	ditto	
		Magoorah	10'72	5'18	6'82	ditto	
		Berhampore	5'15	6'65	43'03	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	5'44	4'96	38'97	ditto	
		Lallbagh	5'88	6'91	47'36	ditto	
		Jungpore	2'80	1'96	32'41	ditto	
		Azimungunge	5'04	6'66	38'00	ditto	
		Lallgolla	3'14	4'45	30'70	ditto	
		Kandee	4'86	4'19	43'02	ditto	
	Dinagore	Dinagore	0'77	3'88	45'68	ditto	
		Raigunge	Not recd	3'23	42'49	ditto	
		Maldah	ditto	4'32	40'13	ditto	
		Chanchal	ditto	2'08	36'10	ditto	
		Baulesh	5'16	10'13	52'87	ditto	
		Nattore	4'16	6'14	54'58	ditto	
Rungpore		0'93	3'87	61'12	ditto		
Bhabanigunge		0'08	3'41	39'81	ditto		
Kurigram		0'65	1'33	54'40	ditto		
Bagdogra		Not recorded.		26'08	2nd June		
Bogra	Bogra	0'71	4'54	53'21	18th Aug.		
	Sherpore	0'85	4'47	55'07	ditto		
	Nowkhilla	0'30	3'74	50'90	ditto		
	Panchabibi	1'23	1'36	40'93	ditto		
	Halulya	0'67	4'13	45'10	ditto		
Pubna	Pubna	6'39	11'23	63'90	ditto		
	Seraigunge	1'50	3'25	50'91	ditto		
Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	0'84	Not recd.	63'13	11th Aug.		
	Darjeeling { Hospital	0'80	5'18	78'11	18th Aug.		
Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	3'37	64'17	ditto		
	Bodah	1'18	0'96	59'86	ditto		
	Buxa—Civil Surgeon's Office	0'19	5'77	139'90	ditto		
	Titalya	Nil	3'06	66'74	ditto		
Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	0'83	1'46	70'17	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 5th to 11th August 1877.	Rain from 12th to 18th August 1877.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1877.		
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office...	6.15	Not recd.	61.78	11th Aug.	From 4th February.
		... { Hospital ...	5.58	4.50	68.06	18th Aug.	
		Moonshuggunge ...	3.24	4.30	100.04	ditto	
		Manickgunge ...	2.25	4.70	62.11	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	6.87	8.97	76.86	ditto	
		Goalundo ...	6.19	7.64	64.79	ditto	
		Madaripore ...	2.32	7.94	67.84	ditto	
		Backergunge	Burrisal ...	2.83	3.93	71.57		ditto
	Perozopore ...		3.18	1.47	74.41	ditto	
		Patcoakhally ...	2.88	2.09	80.61	ditto	
		Bhola ...	1.73	6.86	76.81	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	0.53	12.62	83.68	ditto	
		Jamulpore ...	1.13	4.17	58.51	ditto	
		Atia ...	2.33	4.65	57.37	ditto	
		Kishoregunge ...	1.38	7.39	63.06	ditto	
	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	9.60	3.60	78.50		ditto
... { Jail ...			18.56	13.81	90.56	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar ...	18.23	8.35	119.27	ditto	
Noakholly		Noakholly ...	6.11	7.35	98.12	ditto	
	Fenny ...	0.90	11.47	99.53	ditto		
Tipperah	Comillah ...	4.15	9.70	80.53	ditto		
	Brahmunbariah ...	4.85	8.53	69.88	ditto		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	10.17	18.07	90.87	ditto		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	4.85	9.14	65.21	ditto		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	2.69	0.89	21.21	ditto	
		Behar ...	1.50	0.25	30.89	ditto	
		Barh ...	1.58	0.17	26.02	ditto	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	2.75	0.56	14.36	ditto	
		... { Cantonment...	2.75	0.50	16.64	ditto	
	Gya	Gya ...	2.16	0.43	28.40	ditto	
		Nowadah ...	2.45	2.51	34.13	ditto	
		Aurangabad ...	4.94	0.12	22.24	ditto	
		Jehanabad ...	0.62	2.10	20.61	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	1.08	1.29	22.73	ditto	
		Sasseram ...	3.86	Nil	19.88	ditto	
		Buxar ...	1.24	0.09	15.50	ditto	
		Bhuboah ...	4.14	Nil	20.87	ditto	
	Muzafferpore...	Muzafferpore ...	Not recd.	1.18	17.56	ditto	
		Hajepore ...	ditto	0.75	20.52	ditto	
	Seetampurhee ...	ditto	1.61	27.67	ditto		
	Durbhanga	Durbhanga ...	0.20	8.51	36.61	ditto	
Mudhoobannee ...		0.20	2.76	27.68	ditto		
	Tajpore ...	2.01	1.90	22.76	ditto		
	Sarun	Chupra ...	0.73	Not recd.	19.13	11th Aug.	
Sewan ...		0.95	ditto	21.81	ditto		
Champaran	Motiharee ...	1.30	1.02	24.35	18th Aug.		
	Bettiah ...	1.20	0.23	32.12	ditto		
	Segowlie ...	2.03	2.84	31.79	ditto		
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	0.97	2.13	26.94	ditto	
Hegoosera ...		3.75	0.94	23.74	ditto		
	Jamsoee ...	1.85	Nil	22.40	ditto		
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	1.94	1.81	35.25	ditto	
Soopool ...		0.20	0.73	30.89	ditto		
	Muddehpore ...	2.40	1.70	29.29	ditto		
	Banka ...	2.25	0.40	26.33	ditto		
	Sonburna ...	1.54	0.15	29.02	ditto		
	Purneah	Purneah ...	0.72	1.28	26.19	ditto	
Kisenungge ...		1.80	2.88	39.83	ditto		
	Arrareah ...	0.32	0.75	27.69	ditto		
	Nya Doomka ...	6.20	0.77	38.88	ditto		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajmehal ...	2.00	2.50	33.50	ditto		
	Deoghur ...	Not recd.	0.60	23.51	ditto		
	Godda ...	3.75	1.88	28.17	ditto		

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 6th to 11th August 1877.	Rain from 12th to 18th August 1877.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack... { Telegraph Office	0.40	1.10	28.20	18th Aug.	
		... { Hospital	0.88	Not recd.	29.50	11th Aug.	
		Jajpore	1.00	ditto	41.30	ditto	
		Kendraparah	1.50	ditto	38.00	ditto	
		Jagatsingapore	1.00	ditto	20.65	ditto	
	Pooree	False Point	2.90	ditto	57.70	ditto	
		Pooree	0.39	1.57	22.68	18th Aug.	
		Khurdah	1.61	2.38	31.82	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	4.47	1.50	50.08	ditto	
		... { Collector's Office	4.01	2.80	51.71	ditto	
		Bhadrack	0.40	1.53	45.44	ditto	
		Jellakore	2.24	2.40	40.36	ditto	
		Sorah	1.50	1.94	43.83	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mohals	Chandbally	0.41	1.55	39.41	ditto	
		Sumbalporc	7.33	4.63	62.10	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	3.73	2.21	32.78	ditto	
		... { Dispensary	3.40	2.46	34.91	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Pachamba	2.99	0.24	29.19	ditto	
		Ranchee	5.30	2.24	38.55	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Palamow	5.70	Nil	29.59	ditto	
		Chyebassa	8.07	0.61	52.20	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purnia	7.48	1.40	48.17	ditto	
		Govindpore	6.55	1.21	30.83	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sibsagar	Sylhet	4.15	9.89	104.32	ditto	
		Sibsagar	0.92	Not recd.	66.47	11th Aug.	
		Golaghat	Not recd.	ditto	54.73	4th Aug.	
		Jorhat	0.62	ditto	55.58	11th Aug.	
		Deopanie	Not recd.	ditto	52.12	4th Aug.	
		Hattie Pootie	ditto	ditto	51.22	ditto	
		Mazenguh	ditto	ditto	41.24	ditto	
		Nazira	ditto	ditto	45.04	ditto	
		Suntack	ditto	ditto	51.06	ditto	
		Cherideo	ditto	ditto	46.92	ditto	
	RAJPOOTANA	Akyab	11.60	5.10	103.51	18th Aug.	
		Alwar	Not recorded.	Nil	26th May		
		Jaipur	Nil	Nil	6.77	18th Aug.	
		Sambhar	ditto	ditto	6.15	ditto	

CALCUTTA,
The 25th August 1877.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 19th to 25th August 1877.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea- level.	HYGROMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug. 19th	10	29.642	29.681	78.3	76.2	61	N by W	4.5	0.06		a, d
		16	29.557	29.576	82.0	78.2	81	N W by W	3.8		S	
	20th	10	29.622	29.641	78.0	76.7	64	N W by N	9.0	0.75		a, d
		16	29.547	29.566	81.3	79.2	91	N W by N	4.2			a, d
	21st	10	29.604	29.713	70.0	76.5	87	N W by N	5.8	1.56		"
		16	29.601	29.679	80.8	79.5	71	N W	6.2		C	
	22nd	10	29.737	29.755	80.8	80.7	70	N W	3.0		CS, K	
		16	29.682	29.681	82.2	79.7	89	S W by W	0.8	0.45		a, d
	23rd	10	29.749	29.788	84.4	79.7	81	N W by N	5.0		P	r
		16	29.691	29.701	80.8	81.3	78	N N W	8.5	0.02	K, C	
	24th	10	29.830	29.849	83.8	80.2	85	N W by W	7.0			
		16	29.709	29.727	87.3	80.0	72	N	10.5			
	25th	10	29.701	29.809	86.3	81.0	79	N E by E	3.3			
		16	29.703	29.721	85.8	81.2	81	N E	5.8	0.07		
SAGOR ISLAND.	Aug. 19th	10	29.665	29.671	87	83	84	W S W	17.0		PC	a, m
		16	29.573	29.579	87	83	84	S W	16.7		P	a, m
	20th	10	29.602	29.678	77	77	100	N N E	17.0	0.40	P	a, r
		16	29.574	29.580	85	81	83	S S W	3.2	0.10	P	a, m
	21st	10	29.721	29.727	84	79	79	S E	0.2	2.00	KS	b, v
		16	29.623	29.629	87	82	80	S E	0.8		P, FK	b, m
	22nd	10	29.755	29.761	86	80	76	S S E	11.0		KS	b, v
		16	29.679	29.685	86	80	76	S	9.9		KS	t, v
	23rd	10	29.785	29.791	86	82	84	S S	9.8	0.40	P, FK	m, u
		16	29.697	29.703	85	82	87	S S E	13.6		P	m, o, u
	24th	10	29.827	29.833	83	80	87	S S E	9.7		P	a, d
		16	29.716	29.722	81	81	87	S S W	9.9	0.20	P	a, b, m
	25th	10	29.798	29.804	84	81	87	S S W	6.7	1.60	P	b, m, b
		16	29.709	29.715	80	81	80	S S E	10.1		KS	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	Aug. 19th	10	29.578	29.609	78	77	95	C	5.8	6.70	P	r
	20th	10	29.439	29.531	84	78	75	S	4.6		PK	a
	21st	10	29.695	29.787	87	83	81	S	4.7	0.50	PK	b, v
	22nd	10	29.762	29.854	87	81	76	S E	8.1		PC	b, v
	23rd	10	29.797	29.889	83	79	83	E	2.7		C	b, v
	24th	10	29.814	29.906	84	80	83	S	2.0		PK	"
	25th	10	29.772	29.864	87	80	72	W	4.5		K, PK	
AKYAB.	Aug. 19th	10	29.708	29.730	78	77	95	S S W	3.1	2.60	P	
	20th	10	29.725	29.747	79	78	95	S	2.5	3.90	CK, P	
	21st	10	29.786	29.808	83	81	91	S E	1.5		CK, r	
	22nd	10	29.884	29.908	79	78	95	N N W	2.5	0.50	P	
	23rd	10	29.907	29.929	78	77	95	S E	3.1	3.40	P	
	24th	10	29.880	29.911	84	79	79	E	2.2		CK, P	
	25th	10	Not read.									
CUTTACK.	Aug. 19th	10	29.596	29.678	87	80	72	S S W	5.1		PC, C	c
	20th	10	29.604	29.685	88	79	66	W	3.0		PC, C	c
	21st	10	29.641	29.723	80	81	69	W	2.7		PC, C	
	22nd	10	29.671	29.753	86	79	72	S S W	3.8	0.20	PC, CK, C	c
	23rd	10	29.653	29.734	89	81	69	S S W	3.5		K, PK, C	
	24th	10	29.711	29.793	83	78	83	S S W	3.0	0.20	P, KC	c
	25th	10	29.718	29.800	87	80	72	S W	2.3		CK, PK, C	
VIZAGAPATAM.	Aug. 19th	10	29.707	29.738	89	83	77	N W	1.4		U	
	20th	10	29.700	29.731	88	79	66	W	0.4			a
	21st	10	29.771	29.802	91	78	64	W by S	0.6			b
	22nd	10	29.776	29.807	89	77	56	W by S	1.4		C	
	23rd	10	29.751	29.782	87	79	69	W N W	0.7	1.40		a
	24th	10	29.769	29.800	88	80	69	S W	0.4			b
	25th	10	29.809	29.840	88	76	66	W N W	0.7	0.20	C	
MADRAS.	Aug. 18th	10	29.861	29.883	90	75	47	W by S	14	0.10		cloudy
		16	29.724	29.746	97	75	33	S W by W	13			cloudy
	19th	10	29.848	29.870	91	75	45	W by S	12	0.01		c
		16	29.733	29.755	88	75	62	S E by E	9			a
	20th	10	29.810	29.832	92	73	37	W N W	10			
		16	29.719	29.741	80	75	58	S E by E	11			a
	21st	10	29.881	29.903	92	77	48	W by S	9			c
		16	29.735	29.767	91	77	51	E by S	8			bc
	22nd	10	29.898	29.920	93	75	40	W	10			b
		16	29.776	29.798	87	76	58	S E by F	8			a
	23rd	10	29.856	29.878	87	78	65	S S W	6	0.44		bc
		16	29.734	29.756	86	77	65	S E	12			b
COLOMBO.	Aug. 19th	10	29.897	29.988	82	76	67	W by S	1.3	0.10	C	
	20th	10	29.894	29.985	84	78	75	S W	4.1		C	
	21st	10	29.981	29.971	65	79	76	W by S	7.0		C	
	22nd	10	29.954	29.965	84	78	75	S W	6.5		C	
	23rd	10	29.924	29.965	83	78	79	S W	6.2		C	
	24th	10	29.894	29.935	84	78	75	S W	3.0		C	
	25th	10	29.924	29.965	83	78	79	S W	5.2		C	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th August 1877.JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
19th to 25th August 1877.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure; barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1877.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inch.	⊖	%			Inches.	
Aug.	19th	109·2	29·616	80·8	83·6	1·7	81·9	78·4	0·940	77·4	89	South till 9-15 A.M. till mid night veered to N. W. by W. through W.	125	0·04	Cloudy, d, o, & g.
"	20th	100·0	·024	77·1	81·3	0·3	75·0	75·0	·883	75·4	95	N. W. by N.	147	0·76	Cloudy, rain at 5 A.M. d, o, & g.
"	21st	161·8	·681	78·7	86·6	13·6	73·0	78·1	·868	74·0	80	Chiefly N. W. by N. and N. W.	141	1·75*	Cloudy till even- ing; rain at 8·28 A.M. d, o, & g.; night clear.
"	22nd	159·8	·733	81·0	89·8	12·0	77·8	78·8	·959	78·0	91	Chiefly N. W. and W. by S.	105	0·19	Partially cloudy; rain at 3-27 P.M. t, d, o, & g.
"	23rd	148·8	·767	81·1	86·8	10·1	76·7	78·7	·949	77·7	89	Till noon veered to N. W. by N. through W. till midnight N.	134	0·03	Partially cloudy; d at 4-24 P.M.
"	24th	152·8	·702	82·0	87·0	8·0	79·0	79·4	·972	78·4	89	Till 10 A.M. W. N. W. till mid- night, passed through N. W. to N. W. by N.	144	Nil.	Partially cloudy till noon; night chiefly clear.
"	25th	161·6	·768	81·6	88·7	10·6	78·1	79·7	·988	78·8	91	Till noon E.N.E. through N., till midnight N. W. through N.	79	Nil.	Chiefly cloudy: d, t, o, & g.

* Fell since 8-28 P.M. of the 20th.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	Inch.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 20 years	...	...	29·712
			29·599

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	⊖
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 20 years	...	...	80·3
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	83·0
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	16·8
			89·8

The mean humidity during the seven days	...	...	%
The average humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	...	90
			87

The total fall of rain from 19th to 25th August	...	...	Inch.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	...	2·77
The total fall from 1st January to 25th August	...	...	8·17
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	...	47·43
			46·66

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 86) at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modification of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy t thunder, d drizzling.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.; Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, the 27th August 1877.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of
June 1877.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Kendrapara Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
15	Paddy	1,818	1,818	2,623	94	2,820	84 14 0	
5	Rice	695	1,390	1,010	36	756	9 14 0	
9	Jaggery	1,200	6,000	2,431	87	2,610	22 2 0	
6	Salt	600	3,000	338	84	1,020	7 10 0	
1	Spices	100	2,000	198	7	112	0 14 0	
1	Turneric	150	750	243	9	160	2 4 0	
2	Gram	100	150	144	5	120	1 8 0	
2	Oil cake	430	430	578	21	630	5 4 0	
1	Cotton	200	2,000	383	14	224	1 14 0	
3	Stone	600	10	1,046	57	592	5 0 0	
1	Telegraph stores	100	100	220	8	240	3 0 0	
35	Empty boats			2,410	100	2,090	10 14 0	
79	Total	5,993	17,648	12,652	452	11,430	117 2 0	0 19
125	Total of same month last year	9,525	9,162	23,922	555	23,096	164 9 11	0 13
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Bamboos, 600 in number		9				0 8 0	
1	Passengers, 2 in number		52				0 7 3	
	Timbers, 13 in number						1 10 0	
2	Total		61				2 0 3	
6	Total of same month last year		310				17 10 8	

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

2	Empty boats...			708	25	750	10 8 0	
2	Total			708	25	750	10 8 0	0 26
40	Total of same month last year	3,310	2,612	11,536	412	9,891	128 10 0	0 24
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Balance beam, 1 in number		40				0 6 0	
1	Boats passed free							
1	Total		40				0 6 0	
	Total of same month last year							

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.

(1) PRIVATE.

48	Paddy	8,530	8,530	14,984			209 4 0	
42	Rice	15,400	32,800	20,905			330 9 9	
10	Salt	2,200	11,000	8,952			57 6 0	
1	Jaggery	200	1,000	327			4 14 0	
4	Spices	600	12,000	1,137			16 8 0	
1	Turneric	300	1,500	441			6 6 0	
1	Coconut	100	500	168			2 4 0	
9	Nuts	2,020	40,400	3,799			55 14 0	
3	Oil-cakes	450	450	876			7 14 0	
1	Gram	40	60	121			0 8 0	
1	Lime	400	180	514			7 8 0	
1	Saltpetre	100	1,000	252			3 14 6	
1	Hides	378	6,300	378			7 14 9	
10	Sloop	4,033	2,107	5,402			88 8 0	
2	Telegraph store	200	200	323			3 2 0	
1	Gunny-bags	650	4,550	1,276			18 6 0	
1	Furniture	300	300	598			8 10 0	
1	Dammer, lac, and timber logs	524	2,100	524			10 15 6	
2	Teak wood	808	3,720	869			18 14 3	
1	Paints, betel-nuts, &c.	800	15,000	600			16 14 3	
1	Ammunition piece-goods, &c.	1,200	18,525	1,200			25 9 6	
1	Spices, twist piece-goods, &c.	1,110	21,780	1,110			23 13 3	
1	Passenger boats			164			3 1 8	
64	Empty boats			6,738			83 0 0	
210	Total	40,497	1,34,620	67,295	2,403	66,120	1,012 10 5	0 2
377	Total of same month last year	25,750	3,01,648	68,173	2,078	63,120	819 9 4	0 18
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Timbers, 15 in number		58				5 4 0	
1	Bamboos, 600 in number		6				1 0 0	
2	Total		68				6 4 0	
6	Total of same month last year		383				37 12 0	

Kendrapara Canal.—(Continued)

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTAACK AND SEABOARD.

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Gyals	400	100	900	.....	.....	13 8 0	.....
1	Passenger boat ... ..	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	0 6 10	.....
2	Total	400	100	930	33	1,320	13 14 10	0 2
54	Total of same month last year	13,700	1,260	40,785	1,457	58,280	488 8 0	0 1 0
MISCELLANEOUS.								
10	Boats passed free ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT—LOCAL TRAFFIC.

81	Private, including miscellaneous	5,903	17,700	12,052	452	11,430	719 11 3	.....
5	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	40	708	25	750	10 14 6	.....
84	Total	5,903	17,740	13,360	477	12,180	180 0 3	.....
171	Total of same month last year	12,835	12,084	35,458	1,267	33,587	310 14 7	.....

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.

211	Private, including miscellaneous	40,497	1,81,000	67,205	2,403	96,120	1,018 14 5	.....
21	Government stores, including miscellaneous	400	100	930	33	1,320	13 14 10	.....
232	Total	40,897	1,81,700	68,226	2,436	97,440	1,032 13 3	.....
337	Total of same month last year	39,430	3,03,900	98,067	8,535	1,41,400	1,945 13 4	.....
516	Grand Total	40,890	2,02,530	81,585	2,913	1,09,020	1,163 6 6	.....
508	Grand Total of same month last year	52,285	4,05,384	1,34,415	4,802	1,74,987	1,656 11 11	.....

The canal was only reopened on the 5th June 1877.

High Level Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

14	Salt	3,773	18,805	5,534	198	5,998	81 14 0	.....
19	Rice	2,300	4,600	3,584	128	3,655	47 4 8	.....
11	Paddy	1,252	1,252	1,748	62	1,535	20 14 4	.....
1	Oilseeds	300	302	472	17	202	2 4 0	.....
16	Jaggery	70	350	105	7	42	1 10 0	.....
17	Cotton	2,270	22,700	3,586	128	2,700	34 14 4	.....
12	Straw	1,171	306	2,846	102	1,304	17 2 0	.....
2	Timber	400	13	577	21	268	5 8 0	.....
3	Sumdries	300	300	687	25	564	7 8 0	.....
4	Caster seeds	180	630	252	9 9	72	1 8 0	.....
23	Firewood	90	9	177	6	19	0 14 0	.....
23	Passenger boats ... ..	.....	.....	40	2	13	0 4 0	.....
76	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	6,608	232	4,528	64 7 2	.....
169	Total	12,106	40,347	26,226	937	21,200	286 0 6	2 5
86	Total of same month last year	6,294	22,369	14,697	521	8,969	131 14 3	2 8
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...
...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Total of same month last year	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	0 8 8	.....

High Level Canal.—(Continued.)

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll, per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

(3) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Ra.				Ra. A. P.	A. P.
2	Gyals	200	200	1,116	40	40	5 8 0	.....
1	Pumps, &c.	254	2,540	338	12	410	4 14 0	.....
2	Earthen shoots	150	150	434	15	122	2 0 0	.....
1	Firewood	130	13	386	14	163	1 14 0	.....
1	Planks	90	86	203	7	72	1 0 0	.....
18	Empty boats .....	.....	.....	4,323	154	4,015	51 12 0	.....
25	Total	824	2,939	6,794	242	4,822	67 0 0	0 26
26	Total of same month last year	1,024	1,201	9,759	340	8,693	107 0 0	0 23
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
9	Boats passed free .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Total of same month last year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

169	Private, including miscellaneous	12,106	49,347	26,226	937	21,200	286 0 6	.....
84	Government stores, including miscellaneous	824	2,939	6,794	242	4,822	67 0 0	.....
203	Grand Total	12,930	52,286	33,020	1,179	26,022	353 0 6	.....
137	Grand total of same month last year	7,918	23,576	24,346	670	17,602	239 6 11	.....

The canal was reopened on the 5th June 1877.

Taldunda Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

(1) PRIVATE.

4	Paddy	985	925	1,547	55	78	3 13 11	.....
3	Rice	550	1,101	957	34	445	0 13 2	.....
1	Mangoes	66	20	120	4	9	0 4 10	.....
1	Dry mangoes	252	500	360	13	325	0 14 5	.....
1	Mustard	189	750	351	12	237	0 14 0	.....
1	Galnuts	159	318	339	12	12	0 3 5	.....
3	Clothes	1,100	3,400	2,206	79	2,126	5 8 3	.....
1	Clothes	1,838	76	3,211	115	459	3 0 4	.....
5	Bubble	259	40	659	24	329	1 10 4	.....
2	Straw	15	20	30	1	15	0 1 9	.....
1	Plank	170	100	450	16	16	0 4 6	.....
1	Gunny-bags	10	500	585	21	21	0 5 11	.....
1	Carriage	112	40	175	6	94	0 7 0	.....
1	Charcoal .....	.....	.....	6,207	222	2,217	11 11 11	.....
33	Empty boats .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Total	5,705	7,090	17,197	614	6,383	35 3 2	0 1
61	Total of same month last year	6,821	1,792	16,881	609	4,178	36 15 4	0 17
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	46 logs .....	.....	423	.....	.....	.....	17 13 2	.....
...	6,490 bamboos .....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	5 13 4	.....
...	Demurrage of boats .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 11 10	.....
...	Total .....	.....	546	.....	.....	.....	29 6 4	.....
...	Total of same month last year .....	.....	710	.....	.....	.....	13 10 9	.....

(3) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

6	Bubble	2,123	80	3,673	136	2,074	9 10 11	.....
7	Empty boats .....	.....	.....	2,058	73	1,103	5 3 5	.....
13	Total	2,123	80	5,930	211	3,176	14 13 4	0 09
63	Total of same month last year	12,107	410	21,151	1,112	2,226	77 14 2	0 67

ABSTRACT.

58	Private, including miscellaneous	5,705	8,236	17,197	614	6,383	34 9 8	.....
13	Government stores	2,123	80	5,930	211	3,176	14 13 4	.....
71	Grand Total	7,827	8,316	23,127	825	9,559	79 6 10	.....
113	Grand total of same month last year	18,933	2,912	48,032	1,722	6,401	127 8 3	.....

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
17	Betel-leaves	400	1,492	1,520			11 6 0	
6	Betel-nuts	615	3,735	1,575			20 0 0	
8	Cocconuts, 11,400 in number	183	244	550			9 9 0	
9	Fruits and nuts of all kinds	2,005	6,120	5,400			30 11 6	
60	Gram and pulse	9,315	20,104	10,945			200 3 0	
14	Linseed	5,050	13,602	8,750			82 0 0	
14	Mustard	2,200	6,600	4,850			25 13 0	
367	Paddy	88,705	37,480	61,175			1,000 12 0	
618	Rice	1,52,981	3,20,024	2,68,145			2,591 5 0	
20	Sugar, unrefined	3,705	14,775	8,595			73 14 3	
5	Spices	245	2,450	900			11 15 0	
124	Salt	62,100	1,74,513	81,310			732 9 0	
71	Vegetable and other kinds of provisions	4,792	6,492	11,500			59 15 0	
1	Wheat	50	200	125			1 1 6	
15	Brass and copper and their manufactures	3,300	1,00,390	5,775			40 12 6	
1	Bricks and tiles, 1,500 in number	75	27	375			3 4 6	
22	Coal and coke	6,710	2,825	13,275			106 9 6	
10	Cotton, raw	2,255	42,110	5,813			51 6 0	
30	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	2,805	91,630	8,130			84 5 3	
6	Cotton piece-goods (European)	970	1,05,100	3,450			50 9 0	
3	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	90	18,000	650			5 11 0	
1141	Empty boats			96,825			1,113 0 0	
6	Earthenware	530	148	1,000			10 8 4	
6	Firewood	875	250	2,100			9 10 0	
1	Gunny cloth (pieces 200)	50	800	150			0 9 0	
1	Horns	100	2,500	300			2 10 0	
6	Hides of cattle, untanned, 7,800 in number	2,209	7,830	1,535			12 9 6	
3	Iron and its manufacture	750	3,100	1,450			10 6 0	
20	Miscellaneous	901	1,955	2,800			27 8 3	
2	Other fibres, raw	70	280	240			2 1 0	
3	Other oil-seed	800	2,400	1,500			8 1 0	
7	Other saline substances	525	1,312	1,625			10 1 0	
761	Passenger boats			44,105			421 0 0	
35	Straw, 521 kahuns	5,610	2,211	21,050			111 14 0	
4	Sand	1,000	50	2,075			7 12 0	
2	Stamp paper	12	2,000	210			5 6 3	
7	Salt piles	705	930	1,370			20 13 3	
7	Silk, raw	114	65,810	635			5 6 9	
1	Stone and marble	200	40	375			3 4 6	
4	Timber	170	220	170			4 10 0	
55	Tobacco	7,250	47,815	17,425			194 10 6	
3,617	Total	3,01,430	11,14,524	7,00,830	25,351	433,286	7,311 9 3	0 5
2,801	Total of same month last year	1,64,573	12,89,227	4,96,575	17,734	291,799	4,519 5 0	0 29
MISCELLANEOUS.								
	Passengers, 7,992 in number						151 10 3	
	Rafts of timber, 17 in number		768				2 6 0	
3	Salt piles, 200 in number		230				3 0 0	
	Demurrage, &c., &c.						3 8 9	
23	Boats passed free							
26	Total		1,084				160 9 0	
13	Total of same month last year		906				260 11 0	

ABSTRACT—LOCAL TRAFFIC.

3,543	Private, including miscellaneous ?	3,01,430	11,15,613	7,00,830	25,351	433,286	7,471 9 3	
...	Government stores, ditto							
3,548	Grand Total	3,01,430	11,15,613	7,00,830	25,351	433,286	7,471 9 3	
2,814	Grand total of same month last year	1,64,573	12,90,103	4,96,575	17,738	291,799	4,780 0 0	

The Midnapore Canal Range I has been reopened from the 12th June 1877.

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs.	A. P.	A. P.
550	Paddy	1,00,558	1,00,558	2,14,370			3,558	6 0	
416	Rice	45,550	87,403	94,470			1,070	4 9	
191	Miscellaneous	8,938	54,400	41,550			571	3 6	
1	Sugar, refined	40	130	125			1	0 6	
1	Ghouting lime	40	15	100			1	2 0	
3	Jute	200	700	650			4	7 6	
1	Sugar, unrefined	100	400	225			1	8 9	
6	Tamarind	214	246	640			7	13 6	
4	Firewood	1,000	245	2,735			18	0 0	
46	Salt	5,534	32,154	18,075			235	0 6	
2	Cotton, raw	66	879	575			6	7 2	
1	Cotton, twist	16	600	225			4	1 3	
5	Betel leaves	51	110	340			3	4 9	
18	Tobacco	634	8,419	8,225			41	2 9	
4	Timber	260	602	805			13	5 8	
3	Coal	300	124	375			2	9 8	
1	Oil cake	22	27	125			0	13 9	
4	Betel-nuts	46	261	305			5	8 0	
1,002	Empty boats			1,11,045			1,406	9 6	
20	Passenger boats			1,740			20	0 9	
2,338	Total	1,74,759	2,92,459	4,92,590	17,592	3,87,024	7,072	4 0	0 3 6
11,48	Total of same month last year	1,00,132	1,61,334	2,82,710	10,096	2,26,762	3,971	12 9	0 3 3
MISCELLANEOUS.									
61	Straw (400 kahuns)		1,375				132	0 0	
12	Mats, 11,300 in number		5,050				27	14 6	
5	Earthenwares, 4,600 in number		53				4	14 6	
2	Ganges water						5	2 6	
4	Bamboos, 161 in number		11				7	9 9	
3	Bricks, 5,000 in number		91				11	2 9	
4	Cocoanuts, 1,100 in number		34				11	9 0	
3	Tiles, 3,000 in number		90				15	6 3	
1	Mangoes, 4,000 in number		50				0	5 6	
1	Planks, 42 in number		75				3	11 6	
	Passengers, 130 in number						3	8 6	
	Demurrage						1	0 9	
95	Total		7,429				223	5 6	
	Total of same month last year						9	1 3	

ABSTRACT—LOCAL TRAFFIC.

2,435	Private, including miscellaneous	1,74,759	2,90,888	4,92,590	17,592	3,87,024	7,295	9 6	
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous								
2,433	Grand Total	1,74,759	2,90,888	4,92,590	17,592	3,87,024	7,295	9 6	
1,188	Grand Total of same month last year	1,00,132	1,61,334	2,82,710	10,096	2,26,762	3,980	14 0	

SONE CIRCLE.

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

2	Passenger boats			224	8	468	4	6 0	
2	Empty boats			245	9	54	1	0 6	
4	Total			469	17	522	5	12 6	0 21
	Total of same month last year								

ABSTRACT—LOCAL TRAFFIC.

4	Private			469	17	522	5	12 6	
...	Government stores								
...	Miscellaneous								
4	Grand Total			469	17	522	5	12 6	
	Grand Total of same month last year								

The Arrah Canal was reopened on the 23rd June 1877.

Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Empty boats	150	6	34	1 3 6	.....	
1	Total	150	6	34	1 3 6	0 27		
...	Total of same month last year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT—LOCAL TRAFFIC.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Private	150	6	34	1 3 6	.....	
1	Government stores	150	6	34	1 3 6	.....	
1	Miscellaneous	150	6	34	1 3 6	.....	
1	Grand Total	150	6	34	1 3 6	.....	
...	Grand Total of same month last year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1877-78.		TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1876-77.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of cor- responding month.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kendraparah	1,163 6 0	4,997 5 4	1,686 11 11	3,188 1 1	
High Level, Section I	353 0 6	1,159 14 6	239 6 11	638 6 9	
Taldandah	79 6 10	670 0 5	127 8 3	660 11 2	
Total Orissa Circle	1,595 13 10	6,727 4 3	2,053 11 1	4,477 3 0	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Midnapore	7,471 9 3	13,973 14 0	4,780 0 0	15,495 13 3	
Hidgollee Tidal	7,295 9 6	23,460 7 6	8,980 14 0	13,607 2 7	
Total South-Western Circle	14,767 2 9	37,424 5 6	8,760 14 0	20,002 15 10	
SOME CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Arrah	5 12 6	2,618 5 9	.....	.....
Western Main	1 3 6	549 0 0	.....	.....
Total Some Circle	7 0 0	3,167 5 9	.....	.....
Grand Total	10,370 0 7	47,318 15 6	10,784 9 1	33,480 2 10	

G. A. SEARLE, Col., S.C.,

Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 23rd August 1877.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th August 1877, on 1279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.				Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. s.	Rs.	A. P.					£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,20,425	1,44,840	5 0	15,277 17 0	11,35,514 10	4,85,405	1 3	44,405 9 4	6,30,254 6 3	45,061½	103,985	149,046½
Or per mile of railway ...		113	3	10 7 6		379	4 9	34 15 5	492 7 9			
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	7,67,933½	8,68,565	4 10	79,618 9 9	79,40,099 30	80,82,464	4 3	337,559 4 6	45,61,029 9 1	265,090½	707,876	973,969½
Total for 7 weeks ...	8,88,363½	10,13,414	9 10	92,896 6 9	90,85,514 0	41,07,969	5 6	382,054 13 10	51,81,283 15 4	310,152½	811,861	1,122,013½
COMPARISON.												
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	97,689	1,13,109	12 8	10,368 8 0	6,50,939 30	2,69,996	1 0	24,749 13 9	3,63,105 13 8	41,049	49,525	82,174
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...		88	6 2	8 2 1		210	15 7	19 6 9	209 5 9			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	7,56,856	8,66,397	13 9	79,419 16 1	52,95,837 10	24,07,357	8 9	220,672 12 2	32,73,735 6 6	304,384	457,789	762,173

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th August 1877 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,664½	15,125 8 9	1,386 10 2	1,02,385 10	27,691 3 0	2,537 8 6	42,300 8 9	4,980	13,576	18,556	...
Or per mile of railway ...	...	67 9 7	6 3 11	...	123 11 5	11 10	101 5 0	...	...	...	...
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	32,077½	74,064 5 9	6,789 4 8	15,71,280 20	3,54,356 9 3	32,482 13 9	4,28,420 15 0	27,196½	96,076½	1,22,276	...
Total for 7 weeks ...	37,742	89,198 14 8	8,175 14 10	16,73,665 30	3,82,037 9 3	35,020 2 3	4,71,227 7 9	32,176½	1,06,654½	1,40,831	...
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,888	9,586 15 0	878 16 0	35,691 20	9,371 0 0	859 0 2	15,957 15 0	4,395	1,951	6,346	...
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	42 13 7	3 18 7	...	41 14 1	3 16 9	84 11 8	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	27,150	71,695 12 6	6,572 2 3	2,68,910 20	73,603 10 9	6,745 0 1	1,46,299 7 3	31,051	16,633	40,684	...

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th August 1877, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	1,862	800 0 0	86 0 0	5,480 0	404 0 0	40 8 0	126 8 0		
Or per mile of railway	68	31 8 0	3 3 0	201 0	14 8 0	1 9 0	4 12 0		
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	12,203	5,641 0 0	584 2 0	54,034 0	3,916 0 0	301 12 0	955 14 0		
Total for 7 weeks	14,065	6,501 0 0	650 2 0	59,514 0	4,320 0 0	432 0 0	1,082 2 0		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,512	708 4 6	70 16 7	2,122 8	241 2 0	24 2 8	94 18 10		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	55	25 15 10	2 12 0	77 35	8 13 7	0 17 8	3 9 8		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,040½	6,438 10 2	648 17 3	15,290 24	1,838 1 6	163 16 8	382 13 5		

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th August 1877, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	8,467	1,141 0 0	114 2 0	14,211 0	451 0 0	48 2 0	157 4 0
Or per mile of railway ...	302	41 0 0	4 2 0	508 0	15 0 0	1 10 0	5 13 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	50,591	7,351 0 0	735 2 0	79,189 0	2,674 0 0	257 8 0	992 10 0
Total for 7 weeks ...	58,998	8,492 0 0	849 4 0	93,400 0	3,003 0 0	300 10 0	1,149 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,302½	905 1 3	96 10 2	10,248 34	301 12 6	30 3 7	126 13 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	...	34 7 5	3 8 11	366 1	10 12 5	1 1 6	4 10 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	51,693	7,181 5 6	718 2 6	82,666 24	2,671 6 6	257 2 7	975 5 1



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1877.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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OBSTRUCTION TO DRAINAGE AS A CAUSE OF FEVER IN BALLY.

Dated Bally, the 23rd July 1877.

To—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE humble memorial of the Bally Rate-payers' Association—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :

THAT your memorialists feel grateful to your Honor for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into, and report on, the causes of the epidemic fever in the metropolitan districts.

The town of Bally has been afflicted with this fell disease since 1873, and though numbers of persons, men, women and children, have been carried away by it, and many are still suffering from it, this is the first time the Government has been pleased to take any notice of their condition. But your memorialists deeply regret to state that the hurried and imperfect manner in which the Committee seem to have conducted their inquiry fills them with an apprehension that the Committee have not been put in full possession of the facts of the case, and that their conclusions might therefore have been based on imperfect data. The Committee, without giving any previous notice, came only for two hours, visited only the north-west corner of the town, and after questioning a few men whom they chanced to meet they went away; and it might be easily imagined whether such inquiry could be at all satisfactory, far less conclusive.

Your memorialists are humbly of opinion that the present unhealthiness of the town is mainly, if not wholly, due to obstructed drainage. The town being situate on the western side of the river Hooghly, its drainage level must necessarily be towards the west; and this is clearly evidenced by the presence in that direction of the paddy-fields and "jullas." The

East Indian Railway line, which passes between the town and the said paddy-fields, was provided with large culverts, expressly designed to allow free egress to the drainage of the town into those paddy-fields and "jullas," so no great impediment was offered by the railway to the drainage of the town in finding its natural outfall. In 1872, however, the railway surplus lands lying between the town and the line, and over which the drainage of the town flowed in its passage to the culverts in the railway, were sold by Government to private individuals, and the purchasers have since raised those lands by converting them into several tanks and gardens, thereby completely preventing the drainage of the town from finding its way into the culverts. Further, since the construction of the railway, a portion of the drainage of the town used to find its way into the Bally Khal through a culvert in the station road made for the purpose. But the drain beyond the road, which conducted the drainage from the culvert into the Khal, has been gradually filled up at its mouth without any notice being taken of it. The result is that the drainage can no longer find its way into the Khal through the abovementioned culvert. Obstructions to drainage have been also offered by raising the level of a number of outcha roads crossing the lines of the drainage. The drainage used to find its way towards the west by either flowing over them or making breaches in them.

Now these roads have been raised and breaches filled up, substituting for them pipes of very small diameter, quite insufficient to give free vent to the drainage. The drainage of the town being thus shut out from its natural channels, a road running parallel to the railway line, which was outcha before, was raised and partly metalled, and provided with drains on either side, by the Howrah Municipality in the early part of 1873. The drain on the east side of this road was connected with the drain on the south side of the Choytalpara road, with a view to conduct the drainage of the whole town to the Khal through a culvert under the station road, known as Gopisaheb's culvert, situated almost on the north-eastern extremity of the Town. But the direction which the Municipality designed to give to the drainage of the town being diametrically opposite to its natural drainage level, which, as before observed, is from east to west, the monsoon water cannot run out of the town, and is to a great extent absorbed in the subsoil, and as a natural consequence the town has become unusually damp. It is also worthy of notice that the town has become unhealthy since September and October of 1873, the very year in the early part of which the drainage of the town, being cut off from its natural level towards the west, was attempted to be diverted to a diametrically opposite direction, namely towards the culvert, situated almost on the north-eastern extremity of the town.

Your memorialists would also desire respectfully to submit that the culvert in the Choytalpara road, through which the drainage of the whole town is designed to pass to the drain on the other side of the road in its way to its ultimate outfall, the Bally Khal, measures only 4 feet in width at the base and 3 feet in height. Your memorialists need hardly say that the capacity of the culvert is totally insufficient to convey to its intended outfall the rainfall over the whole town, covering an area of nearly a mile and a half square, the rainfall being not unfrequently from two to three inches within twelve hours. The consequence, as is naturally to be expected under the above state of things, is that the monsoon water, not finding easy egress through that culvert, accumulates in different parts of the town and settles in the subsoil. Your memorialists would also beg to submit that the channel through which it is now designed to drain the whole town remains quite inoperative during the flood tides, that is for 7 to 8 hours in every 24, when, instead of serving as a channel of drainage, it, on the contrary, brings more water into the town than it can convey out of it in the course of a day.

Your memorialists venture to solicit that if the above facts have not been noted by the Committee a fresh inquiry may be made to test the truth of their statements.

That, as the disease has been making serious ravages every year, your memorialists look up to your Honor for the preservation of their health and life. They accordingly would earnestly pray that due steps may be taken for the removal of the present obstruction to the drainage of the town, and for the adoption of such other remedial measures as to your Honor may seem fit.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

SRI CHURN MUKERJEE,

Honorary Secy., Bally Rate-payers' Association.

No. 2371.

FORWARDED in original to the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal for report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,

Acting Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 6th August 1877.

Dated Calcutta, the 26th August 1877.

From—A. S. LETHBRIDGE, Esq., M.B., Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 2371, dated the 6th instant, I have the honor to report that I held a local inquiry at Bally regarding the statements made in a petition addressed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by the Rate-payers' Association.

2. To enable the representatives of the rate-payers to be present the day selected for the inquiry was Sunday, the 19th instant, and due notice was sent by the Magistrate to the Secretary of the Association. The amount of rainfall for some days previous having been unusually heavy, the day named was a most favourable one for any inquiry into obstructions to drainage.

At the meeting the Municipality of Howrah was represented by the Chairman, Mr. Pellew; the Secretary, Mr. Donnithorne; and the representative of Bally, Baboo Juggut Chunder Banerjee, Honorary Magistrate.

Mr. Whitfield, an officer particularly well qualified to speak on the subject of drainage, was present to render his professional assistance, and the Rate-payers' Association was represented by the members mentioned in the margin.

Baboo Sri Churn Mukerjee
" Berrasur Chatterjee.
" Purno Churn Buttacharjee.
" Nund Lal Buttacharjee.
" Nemi Churn Banerjee.
" Brindabun Chunder Mookerjee.
" Obinash Chunder Goshain.
" Bolah Nath Chuckerbutty.
" Grish Chunder Ghosal.

3. It is necessary here to state that the so-called Rate-payers' Association is a self-constituted body, which does not actually represent the rate-

payers of Bally, a large section of whom disown all connection with it and its proceedings. Both Mr. Pellew and Mr. Whitfield will bear me out when I assert that it would be difficult to meet a body of men so ignorant of the subject of drainage.

4. The inquiry commenced by my reading to those present the petition, and noting at the time the different points that called for investigation. Before proceeding to the localities mentioned, it was necessary to ascertain the truth of the charge made against the late Drainage Committee, which is contained in the following words of the petition:—"But your memorialists deeply regret to state that the hurried and imperfect manner in which the Committee seem to have conducted their inquiry fills them with an apprehension that the Committee have not been put in full possession of the facts of the case, and that their conclusions might therefore have been based on imperfect data. The Committee, without giving previous notice, came only for two hours, visited only the north-west corner of the town, and after questioning a few men whom they chanced to meet they went away; and it might easily be imagined whether such an inquiry could be at all satisfactory, far less conclusive." Thinking that the truth could best be elicited by a series of questions put to the rate-payers' representatives themselves, I asked them to answer the following:—

(1) Are you aware that before the Committee met at Bally that place was

Baboo Motty Lal Sen Gupta, Medical Practitioner.

" Kedar Nath Chatterjee, L.M.S.
" Okhil Chunder Paul, L.M.S.
" Takoor Dass Ganguli.
" Kali Nath Ganguli.
" Dwarka Nath Chatterjee.
" Bhut Nath Buttacharjee.
" Ramjewan Ghose.
" Romesh Chunder Mookerjee.

visited for three or four days by one of the members, Assistant Surgeon Amrito Lal Mozoomdar, who made an inquiry into the drainage, the history of the fever, and the present health of the inhabitants, by examining the locality and a number of people, including the medical men and native gentlemen mentioned on the margin, and that he also medically examined the boys of the Bally school?

Answer.—No: they were not aware of it.

(2) Are you aware of the fact that the Assistant Surgeon submitted a full report on the subject, which is now in my hand, and which was laid before the Committee? Answer.—No.

(3) Are you aware that a Sub-Committee, consisting of all the native members—Baboos Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Hem Chunder Kur, and Amrito Lal Mozoomdar—spent a day in Bally for the purpose of gathering information for the Committee's meeting? Answer.—No; but some of those present had seen them coming from the station.

- (4) Are you aware that Rajah Digumber Mitter was represented at the Committee's local inquiry by a special agent armed with a memorandum and plan from himself? *Answer.*—Yes.
- (5) Are you aware that your own Honorary Secretary, Baboo Sri Churn Mukerjee, the gentleman whose signature is on the petition, was present when the Committee met at Bally, and that he made no remarks or suggestions at the time. *Answer.*—Yes.
- (6) Are you aware that when the Committee met all the municipal officers, including the representative of Bally, Baboo Juggut Chunder Banerjee, were present? *Answer.*—Yes.
- (7) Are you aware that the Committee walked on foot for nearly four hours wherever Rajah Digumber Mitter's agent chose to take them? *Answer.*—No.
- (8) Are you aware that before coming to any conclusion the Committee had a careful survey made and levels taken of the part of Bally in which the drainage was said to be obstructed? *Answer.*—No.
- (9) Not being aware of all these facts, which took place in your little town, and not having taken any trouble to ascertain them, do you consider that you were justified in giving publicity to the untruths contained in the passage I have already quoted?

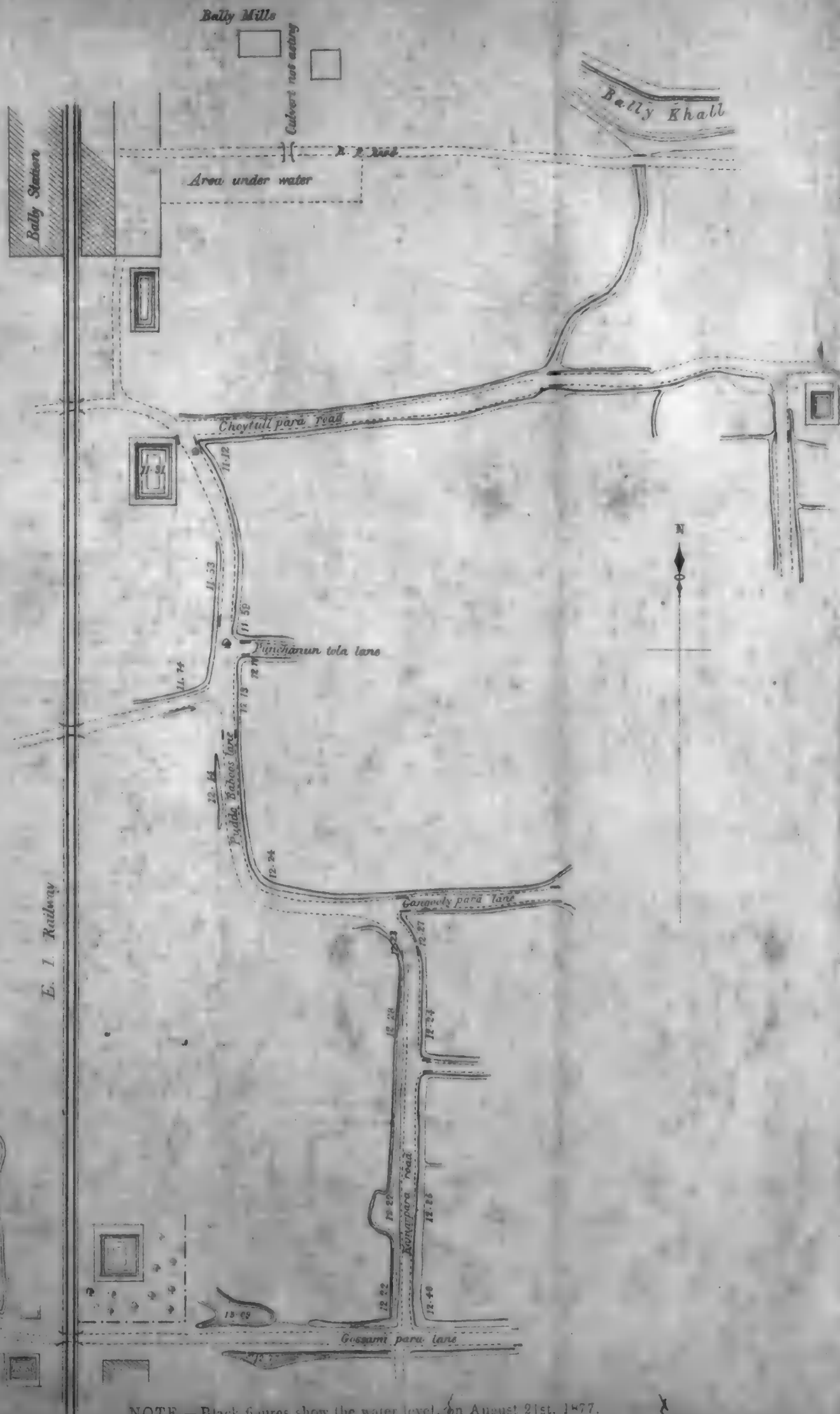
The answer to this question was, as might be expected, an unsatisfactory one. "They did not mean what they had actually written: if the statement made was a falsehood, there was an 'if' somewhere at the end of the petition which qualified it."

5. The next subject referred to in the petition is the present state of the general health. As I particularly requested to be shewn every case of sickness in the houses passed during a five hours' walk through the town, I am in a position to speak with some confidence on this subject. There is little doubt that the people have suffered more or less severely from malarious fever for the last few years; but during my visit, with the exception of the quarter known as Barrackpore, all the cases seen (ten or twelve) were old standing cases of enlarged spleen, the result of attacks of fever in previous years. In Barrackpore there were a number of fresh cases of ague of a mild type; but, strange to say, all those sick were residents of pucca houses situated on the banks of the Hooghly, and quite beyond the influence of the alleged obstructions. The conditions under which these people lived were highly favourable to the development of malaria: the houses were damp, being surrounded by trees and vegetation, which effectually prevented either the sun or wind drying them. The overcrowding in the houses was said by the medical practitioner in charge to be serious, being due to the practice of having three and four families all living together. From the general appearance of the inhabitants of Bally, I should say that the place is comparatively healthy. In another month or so the usual malarious fever of the country will, no doubt, make its appearance; but there are no indications that it will assume the character of what has hitherto been known as epidemic fever.

6. Under the present drainage system, which removes the water from the railway embankment to the Bally Khal, the tanks and gardens constructed on the railway surplus land cannot possibly obstruct the drainage. Regarding this point a discovery has been made which completely settles the point as regards the best outfall for the drainage of Bally. The enclosed sketch, giving levels, was made by Mr. Whitfield, and he has forwarded it with the following remarks:—

"These levels completely dispose of the question of obstructed drainage in its natural outflow towards the jheels, for, as shown by the level heights, the water in the jheel is 13.02, and that in the side drains of the road 12.22 and 12.25, falling down to 11.12 at the junction of the Choytalpara road. The water in the drain channels is therefore from nine inches to one foot ten inches below the present level of the water in the jheel: by the middle of September the difference will have increased by at least a foot more. It follows, then, that if the only outlet of the drainage had been into the jheel, supposing the railway and all other obstructions to the "natural drainage" to be swept away, the level of water throughout Bally would be from nine inches to two feet higher

SKETCH PLAN OF PORTION OF BALLY



NOTE.—Black figures show the water level on August 21st, 1877.

stoppage of exports and imports is threatened owing to the lowness of the rivers. At Shazadpore and Raigunge stations rice is sold at 16 seers, at Mothura station 21 seers, and at Chatmohur station 25 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling, 24th August 1877.—Prices have not risen during the past week, and will fall shortly when early rice is expected in the market. The present prices are decidedly lower than they were this time last year. The stock of food-grains is ample and the people are contented.

The 31st August 1877.—Prices have fallen during the past week, and will go on falling as the new rice comes in. The stock is well kept up.

Julpigoree, 1st September 1877.—There is no exportation, and there is at present sufficient food-supply for local consumption. Prices have not hitherto been much affected.

Cooch Behar, 30th August 1877.—No rice is being exported from this State. If the prospects of the haimanti dhan do not improve, the price will rise, and there may be some importation. As yet prices have not risen. Coarse rice is selling at Rs. 2-12, and rice of better quality at Rs. 3 a maund. Prices in the interior are reported to be rising. There is no deficiency in the supply of food-grains.

Dacca, 1st September 1877.—Markets still well supplied, but prices rising. During the week the price ranged from Rs. 2-10 to Rs. 3, the Naraingunge rates being from Rs. 2-11 to Rs. 2-14. Price of paddy has risen 2 annas, owing to fears caused by the fall in the rivers. Registered exports of rice to Calcutta and Goalundo 19,925 maunds, and to Chittagong 1,100 maunds, besides 14,700 maunds exported to Calcutta by India General Steam Navigation Company and 10,000 maunds by Eastern Bengal Railway steamer. 2,655 maunds of paddy were exported from Naraingunge to Chittagong, Burrisal, Tipperah, and Nabholly.

Furzedpore, 1st September 1877.—The price of rice has risen all over the district, the average rate being not over 13 seers per rupee. The markets for some days past have been scantily supplied, and ryots are bringing small quantities of rice into the markets. There is no exportation from the district.

Backergunge, 30th August 1877.—Importation of food-grains into the wave-stricken tract continues. Exportations to Calcutta are now inconsiderable. Prices vary from Rs. 2-8 in Dukhin Shabazpore to Rs. 3-5 and Rs. 3-12 in other parts of the district.

Mymensingh, 31st August 1877.—Rice much dearer than last week everywhere except at Jamalpore. Exportation slack.

Tipperah, 31st August 1877.—The stock is the same as last week. Exports continue to Calcutta and other districts. Prices have fallen slightly, and will probably fall a little more notwithstanding the large exports, as the autumn rice is now ready for the market, and the prospects of the winter rice seem good. Prices now vary from Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 3 a maund for good rice, and from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-8 for coarse rice.

Chittagong Hill Tracts, 28th August 1877.—Rice is imported here from Chittagong by traders and shop-keepers in small quantities, and is sold at Rangamuttee at Rs. 4, at Chengri Rs. 4-8, and at Fenny from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 per maund.

Hill Tipperah, 29th August 1877.—There is nothing to add to previous reports. Prices have been stationary since last week.

Patna, 1st September 1877.—Exports easy. Prices are rising steadily, especially of wheat. Indian-corn is very cheap and abundant.

Gya, 1st September 1877.—120 maunds of gram and 201½ maunds of rice, third quality, were exported from the Suader Bazar to Patna, and 161 maunds of gram from Aurungabad to Shahabad. In Jehanabad the prices of wheat and gram are stationary, but those of barley and rice have risen slightly.

Durbhunga, 1st September 1877.—Prices remain unaltered, but the importations previously noted are falling off.

Mozufferpore, 1st September 1877.—Prices remain almost stationary. Small quantities of grain are being exported. There is nothing new to report regarding stocks.

Sarun, 1st September 1877.—The imports during the week from Jungypore, Purneah, Fyzabad, Nowabgunge, and Shahabad amounted to 21,600 maunds, and the exports were 2,000 maunds of wheat to Calcutta, 10,000 maunds of rice to Fyzabad, and 5,000 maunds of rice to Patna. The stocks of food-grains amount to 39,325 maunds. The prices during the week were—wheat 17 seers, barley 22½ seers, rice best sort 10½ seers, rice common sort 13 seers, gram 21½ seers the rupee.

Monghyr, 1st September 1877.—The estimated stocks of food-grains on sale at the different marts in the district during the week were—rice 13,157 maunds, rahar 12,447 maunds, wheat 77,170 maunds, dhan 6,997 maunds, gram 28,113 maunds, &c.

Bhagnipore, 2nd September 1877.—No exports this week, but large purchases have been made by local dealers either for exportation to the famine districts or in expectation of a rise in the market. Prices have risen slightly during the week.

Purneah, 1st September 1877.—The traders from the south have during the week been making purchases in the northern markets for exportation to Calcutta. This increased demand for export has not raised the prices owing to the new crop being now in the market.

Maldah, 1st September 1877.—The average price of coarse rice is 17½ seers; dearer than last week (18½). This is owing to there being no importation during the week. There is no export worth mentioning.

Sonthal Peryunnahs, 1st September 1877.—In Deoghur sub-division the price of rice vary at different places from 16 to 18 seers, and of paddy from 26 to 35 seers per rupee.

No export from this sub-division during the week. In *Godda* the bazars are sufficiently supplied, and there is no export or import. In *Rajmehal* there is nothing new to report.

Pooreah, 30th August 1877.—Rice is obtainable in all parts of the district and in inland marts, but in small quantities. The price in the city is 11 seers 13 chutacks, and in the interior it ranges from 15½ to 21 seers per rupee. Traders from *Madras* have commenced to purchase rice in the north-eastern extremity of the district. Export continues by land to *Cuttack*, and by land, the *Chilka*, and sea to *Madras*.

Balasore, 31st August 1877.—During the past week there has been no export from *Balasore* port though several *Madras* sloops have arrived and await the N. E. monsoon to clear with grain cargoes. At *Chandballi* the exports to *Calcutta* during the week amounted to 1,329 cwts. of rice and 304 cwts. of paddy, while three barques of considerable burden are loading. In the north the land export towards *Contai* has continued, though now interrupted by the recent heavy rain. Prices have risen steadily, the price at *Balasore* being Rs. 2-4, at *Chandballi*, on the 28th August, Rs. 2-6. The stock for exportation is increasing in *Balasore* and decreasing at *Chandballi*. It amounts to 2,725 tons of rice at the former place and 1,587 tons at the latter.

Hazareebagh, 31st August 1877.—No changes of importance. The markets are fully supplied, and the prices are unaltered, with a tendency to fall. No export from the district.

Lohardugga, 1st September 1877.—The bazars of the district are well supplied with food-grains, and there is no unusual exportation going on. Prices steady at *Palamow*. They have risen in the head-quarters division.

Singbhoom, 31st August 1877.—The supply of food-grains continues to be plentiful, and the prices have not altered during the week. There has been less exportation owing to heavy rain.

Maunbhoom, 1st September 1877.—Export of grain continues from *Rughoonathpore* and *Purulia*, as also from the direction of *Govindpore*. The reserves of rice in the south and south-west seem to have been touched but little owing to want of roads. If the demand continues, and the harvest is a good one, there will be heavy exports from the south in the cold weather. The supply of food-grains is fair.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 1st September 1877.

No.	District. and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Sept 1 '77	2.96	No rain at Culna, .57 of an inch at Cutwa, 3.38 inches at Bood-bood, .66 of an inch at Jehanabad, and return from Raneesung, not received. The crops are doing very well. No injury from floods has been reported. Fever is prevalent.
	2 Bankoora, „ 1 „	3.58	Rain at intervals. It was heavy on the 30th and 31st August. The <i>aus</i> , or early rice crop, is now safe. Prospects of the <i>amun</i> , or cold-weather rice crop, are very good. The heavy rain affected indigo manufacture injuriously.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 1 „	2.41	Weather—tolerably seasonable. Rain sufficient. State and prospects of the crops continue to be very fair. There is no reason why there should not be an average crop.
	4 Midnapore, „ 1 „	2.32	Weather—fine at the beginning and stormy at the end of the week. Some fifty miles of country have been inundated, and, as the river continues rising and falling, will probably get no crops. Elsewhere the prospects are very good.
	5 Hooghly, „ 1 „	1.03	Weather—dry on the 26th, 27th, and 28th August. Cloudy, with strong wind, on the 29th and 30th. Early rice is being harvested. Transplantation of late rice is over. Slight damage has been caused to <i>pulbuls</i> by excessive rain. All other crops are doing well. Many cases of fever reported.
	Howrah, „ 1 „	2.86	Heavy rain with high wind in the middle of the week. No injury is reported as yet. Transplantation of late rice is nearly finished, and the plants already on the ground are getting on well. It would be well for the crops if the rain held off now for a little.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Sept. 1 '77	4.20	In the latter part of the week there were high winds throughout the district with heavy rain. State and prospects of the crops are generally excellent. Transplantation of <i>amun</i> rice is complete. Health is good.
	7 Nuddea, „ 1 „	3.06	Weather—fine in the early part of the week. Moderate rain, with strong wind, on the 30th August. The prospects of rice and sugarcane are good. The transplantation of chillies has commenced. The harvest of early rice is progressing favourably. Slight damage has been done by excessive rain of last week.
	8 Jessore, „ 1 „	3.08	The weather at the Sudder station and throughout the district has been the same; frequent light showers alternating with sunshine; very hot at times. The harvesting of the <i>aus</i> crop continues. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop are good though fears are entertained that it may suffer from too early subsiding of the inundation.
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 1 „	.44	The first four days of the week were intensely hot. State and prospects of the crops are favourable. The bright hot weather after the heavy rain of last week has brought on the <i>aus</i> crop, which is now being cut in many parts of the district. Little transplantation of the <i>amun</i> now remains uncompleted. Health of the district is generally good for the time of year.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	10 Dinagepore, Aug. 31 „	.31	Weather—dry and hot till the night of the 29th August, when rain fell. No rain at Roygunge. The prospects of the crops are good. Transplantation is nearly finished. Prices are rising slightly in spite of the good <i>bhadoi</i> crop which is now being harvested.
	11 Rajshahye, Sept. 1 „	1.84	Moderate rain throughout the district. The cutting of <i>aus</i> rice and jute proceeds, and the outturn is an average one. Cholera is still very prevalent.
	12 Rangpore, Aug. 31 „	.58	Weather—dry and hot. .30 of an inch at Gaibanda, and no rain at Kurrigram. The state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory; but more rain is wanted for transplanting the <i>amun</i> seedlings. Public health is good for this season of the year.
	13 Bogra, Sept. 1 „	.56	Weather—hot and cloudy, with occasional rain. <i>Amun</i> and other standing crops are promising. Much of the <i>aus</i> crop towards the west of the district has been destroyed by the heavy rains. Fever is still prevalent in the western part.
	14 Pubna, „ 1 „	1.34	Weather—fine and seasonable. Rain on the night of the 29th August. The harvesting of <i>aus dhau</i> is nearly completed. The upland <i>amun</i> crop in some places is about to be injured by the lowness of the rivers. More rain is wanted. Fever is prevalent in the town.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	15 Darjeeling, Aug. 31 ..	1.71	Very little rain during the week; most of it fell on the night of the 30th August. The want of rain throughout the district has not yet seriously affected the crops, but unless there be a heavy fall soon the <i>kaimunti</i> rice, the principal crop of the year, will fall short considerably. As it is, there will be some deficiency in outturn.
	16 Julpigoree, .. 1 ..	.52	Weather—exceedingly hot and oppressive. It is very unseasonable, and the rainfall for the month is unprecedentedly small, being 5.06 inches against 19.06 inches, the average of the preceding five years. The prospects of the <i>kaimunti</i> crop are becoming gloomy. The dry weather has withered up the transplanted seedlings, and until heavy rain falls, no further transplantation can take place. The drought has also injured the <i>bhadoi</i> , the prospects of which were favourable. In most of the thanas six or seven annas of the <i>bhadoi</i> have been destroyed, particularly in Boda, where the drought has been most severely felt.
	Cooch Behar, .. 30 ..	.13	Weather—generally bright and sunny; very hot. Mekligunge had no rain, Mathabhanga .36, and Dinbatta .25. Prospects are becoming gloomy. If there be not rain soon the rice crop will fail. Much damage has been done by the protracted break with hardly a shower to vary it. The <i>dhan</i> seedlings are all turning yellow, and transplantation has quite ceased, except in the low lands. Early and sufficient rain is urgently required to give even an average crop.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACA DIV.	17 Dacca, Sept. 1 '77	1.37	Weather—seasonable. The prospects are favourable as yet, but the rivers have not risen to their proper height, and are falling, which will damage the <i>amun</i> crop and interfere with jute steeping. A rise now would still prevent damage.
	18 Furreedpore, .. 1 ..	1.68	The early part of the week was very hot. The rainfall has been rather short. 2.66 inches fell at Madaripore. The prospects of the winter rice crop will be seriously affected if a rise in the river does not very soon take place. A rise, however, is reported at Mirzapore. If a gradual rise of the river now takes place, and there is an abundant rainfall, there should still be a good harvest.
	19 Backergunge, Aug. 30 ..	1.23	Weather—cool, rainy, and seasonable. The general condition and the prospects of the district crop (rice) continue to be good. In Dakhin Shabazpore the <i>amun</i> has been harvested and a good crop secured. In the wave-stricken tracts very considerable areas of the <i>amun</i> , or cold-weather rice crop, have been already planted, and the laying out of this important crop is still progressing briskly everywhere. The health of the people is fairly good, but there is as usual a considerable amount of sporadic sickness. The cattle are in good health, except in three thanas.
	20 Mymensingh, .. 31 ..	.84	Weather—fair and sultry, with a few showers at intervals. The outturn of <i>amun</i> rice is considerably less than was expected. Excessive rain and floods appear to have injured the <i>amun</i> seedlings to a considerable extent, especially in the Tangail sub-division.
	21 Tipperah, .. 31 ..	1.09	Weather—fine and hot, with a few showers of rain. .28 of an inch registered at Brahmunbariah. The autumn rice has nearly all been harvested. The winter rice has been largely sown and the prospects are good.
CHITTAGONG DIV.	22 Chittagong ... ..	.....	Return not received.
	23 Noakholly .. ..	.....	Return not received.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, Aug. 28 ..	.99	Weather—sunny, with occasional falls of rain throughout the week. Paddy is being gathered in early <i>jooms</i> . The flood is now subsiding. It has destroyed the paddy plants transplanted by the plough cultivators. Reports from the thanas have been called for.
	Hill Tipperah, .. 29 ..	.38	Very light showers on three days of the week. Weather hotter than it has been for some weeks past. The crops have mostly recovered from the bad effects of the recent floods where damage was caused. Where they were entirely destroyed new seedlings have been planted.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIV.	25 Patna, Sept. 1 ..	1.31	The <i>bhadoi</i> crops have been much benefitted by the recent rain. More rain is still wanted for transplanting rice on the high lands.
	26 Gya, .. 1 ..	1.90	Weather—cooler for the past few days. High wind on the 30th August. Maximum thermometer 97° in the shade. 1.39 inches of rain registered at Jehanabad, .62 of an inch at Nowada, and .07 at Aurungabad. Prospects are much the same as last week. <i>Makai</i> has been cut in places. Public health is fairly good, but in Gya town there is a good deal of fever.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Continued.)			
PATNA DIV.	27 Shahabad, Sept. 1 ..	·94	Weather—cloudy and hot. Buxar reports a small fall (·15 of an inch) on the 28th August, which has done good to the <i>bhadoi</i> on low lands. But rain is much wanted for the rice crop which is withering, and in some places ploughed up as hopeless. No rain in Sasseram, where paddy crop is drying up, though rain within a week will save it. People are said to be losing hope. Water is being taken from the canal. There was a little rain in Bhuboonah (·56 of an inch). It is much wanted for <i>khureef</i> , and unless it comes very shortly the crop will be destroyed.
	28 Durbhanga, „ 1 '77	·70	Weather—oppressively hot. Rainfall partial. The winter rice crop is in want of rain especially in the Tajpore sub-division, where the <i>bhadoi</i> crop also has somewhat suffered. Elsewhere in the district the <i>bhadoi</i> is in fair condition, and in some parts is being harvested.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 1 ..	·40	Weather—cool and cloudy with strong east wind. In the Mozufferpore sub-division the want of rain is severely felt. The rice crop is very stunted and backward, and the late sown <i>bhadoi</i> crop seems likely to fail without early and heavy rain. In the Hajepore sub-division there has been a fall of 1·59 inches at Hajepore, and the prospects of the <i>bhadoi</i> crops are generally good; but in the eastern part, near Mowhoh, where rain has been very deficient, the <i>makai</i> crop is reported to be almost a total failure. In the Sectamurhee sub-division no rain has fallen, and both the <i>bhadoi</i> and <i>aghani</i> crops are suffering. <i>Murwa</i> crop has failed. The health of the district is good.
	30 Saran, „ 1 „	1·11	Weather—cloudy, with occasional slight showers. 1·46 inches registered at Sewan. Heavy rain still holds off, and no doubt the <i>aghani</i> rice must be seriously affected; but last year the cultivators were enabled to plant but some rice as late as the 22nd September. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops would still do fairly well with good rain. Indigo has done very well though the outturn has been somewhat diminished here and there for want of water.
	31 Chumparan, „ 1 „	·08	Weather—cloudy. Prospects continue so far good, but unless rain in sufficient quantities falls soon, the consequences to the <i>aghani</i> rice crop will be very disastrous. Rain is much wanted for the rice on the high lands.
BHAGULPORE DIV.	32 Monghyr, „ 1 „	·23	Very little rain anywhere. ·17 of an inch fell at Beguserai and ·47 at Jamooe. The prospects of rice are bad in Jamooe and Beguserai. In the Sudder, especially in Kurruckpore, a fair crop may be expected.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 1 „	·32	Alternate cloud and sunshine with high wind. The prospects are still good, but more rain is wanted on the high lands.
	34 Purneah, „ 1 „	1·92	Weather—showery. ·41 of an inch registered at Kissengunge and 1·62 inches at Arrareah. The rain which has fallen during the week has been very partial. The drought has seriously affected the transplanting of the winter rice.
	35 Maldah, „ 1 „	·77	Weather—fair, with occasional clouds. Temperature very hot. Slight showers of rain fell on the 29th and 30th August. An earthquake on the evening of the 28th. State and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory.
	36 Sonthal-Perghe, „ 1 „	2·33	Very hot sun in the early part of the week. On the 30th August rain fell and there were heavy showers on the 31st. 1·31 inches registered at Deogbur, and ·89 of an inch at Goida. At present the prospects are very good everywhere. Some <i>dhas</i> is still being planted out.
ORISSA.			
ONISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack „ „	.....	Return not received.
	38 Pooree, Aug 30 „	·10	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy. ·44 of an inch registered at Khoordah. There were light showers of rain in some parts of the district, but weeding and transplanting of the <i>sarad</i> rice plants on the higher lands are stopped for want of sufficient rain, and in some places the plants have begun to suffer. The flood caused by heavy rains on the hills did some good, but much land is submerged, so that the crops thereupon are in danger of perishing. There has been no rain in the tract between the Chilka and the sea, and weeding and transplanting there have been stopped.
	39 Balasore, „ 31 „	3·20	Weather—showery, with a strong sun between the showers, which have been very heavy on the 30th and 31st August. Sufficient rain has fallen throughout the district, and the main crop is in a thriving condition. The harvest of the small autumn crop has commenced. Public health is good.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
40	Hamareebagh, Aug. 31 '77	1.23	Weather—seasonable. In the Sudder sub-division the rice has all been transplanted and the prospects are fairly good. In the Pachumba sub-division matters are not so favourable. Little or no rain has fallen during the week. Transplantation has been stopped, and the high land rice is withering, and without an immediate and a good fall of rain will be lost. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops, however, are good everywhere throughout the district.
41	Lohardugga, Sept. 1 „	6.0	In the head-quarters sub-division the weather has been seasonable; prospects of the crops good; and fever less prevalent. The Sub-divisional Officer of Palamow reported on the 28th August that one inch of rain fell on the 21st and 22nd idem, and since then there was scorching sunshine most unfavourable to the crops. Three-fourths of the transplanting of late rice had been done, but further work had stopped for want of rain. The <i>makai</i> was flourishing, but other <i>bhadoi</i> crops were failing for want of rain.
42	Singbhoom, Aug. 31 „	3.02	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the crops are favourable, but Indian-corn is reported to be poor. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, Sept. 1 „	4.96	Weather—dry in the first part of the week. Heavy rain off and on from the evening of 29th August. State and prospects of the crops are satisfactory on the whole. The Deputy Commissioner has heard of a partial blight or barrenness in the transplanted rice, and is making inquiries about it.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 4th September 1877.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL
FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31st AUGUST 1877.**

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.		DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
				WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
				Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
BENGAL.																											
Western Districts.																											
1		Burdwan	A																								
			13 4	14 0	16 8	30 0	30 0	17 8	12 8	13 0	22 8	13 0	13 8	23 4													
2		Bankoora	B																								
			13 12	13 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	24 0													
3		Beerbhoom	C																								
			13 0	15 0	20 0	22 0			13 0	13 0	20 0	14 8	17 8	22 8													
4		Midnapore	D																								
			14 0	14 0	18 0				14 0	14 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	28 0													
6		Hooghly	D																								
			13 0	14 0	19 0				9 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	22 0													
Howrah																											
			15 0	13 4	19 0				10 0	10 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	20 0													
Central Districts.																											
Calcutta			E																								
			14 0	13 8	16 0	23 0	22 0	30 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	16 0													
24-Pergunnahs			F																								
									7 4	8 0	8 0	9 6	10 0	16 12													
7		Nuddas	G																								
			13 5 1/2	13 5 1/2	20 0	32 0		40 0	10 10	11 7	16 0	18 6	13 5 1/2	18 6													
8		Jessore	H																								
			12 12	12 12	17 12			32 0	9 0	10 0	17 0	12 12	14 0	26 10													
9		Moorshedabad	I																								
			15 0	15 0	22 0	35 0	32 0	35 0 to 40 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	16 0	12 0 to 13 8	12 0 to 16 0	22 0													
10		Dinagopore	J																								
			13 8	14 0	19 0	12 8	32 0	21 0	15 14	18 0	18 0	19 8	22 8	26 0													
11		Rajshahye	K																								
			16 8	24 0	18 12 to 21 0	24 0		33 12	9 0	12 12 to 15 0	15 0 to 19 8	14 4	16 8	19 4 to 22 8													
12		Rungpore	L																								
			15 0	13 13	22 8				12 14	10 9	14 0	16 6 to 22 8	16 6 to 22 8	16 6 to 22 8													
13		Bogra	M																								
			12 6	13 2	20 0				18 8	14 0	18 0	16 8	19 8	27 0													
14		Pubna	N																								
			15 0	18 0	26 4				10 0	11 0	13 8	15 0	17 0	27 8													
15		Darjeeling.*	O																								
16		Julpigoree	P																								
			11 6	11 6	12 0				11 8	11 8	11 0	16 1	15 1	18 0													
Eastern Districts																											
17		Dacca	Q																								
			12 4	12 8	16 0	40 0	45 0	45 0	12 4	15 0	20 0	14 6	19 0	23 0													
18		Furreedpore	R																								
			17 0	20 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	17 0	27 0													
19		Backergunge	S																								
									11 0	11 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	23 0													
20		Mymensingh	T																								
			10 8	11 0	16 0				13 0	15 0	16 0	13 4	16 0	24 0													

* Return not received.

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-6 to 16 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 10-8 to 13-8 seers, c mmon rice 11-8 to 18 seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 20 to 37 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 30 seers, maize 26 to 32 seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 10 to 19 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, and gram 16 to 29 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley 24 to 33 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 13-8 to 15-12 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13-4 seers, barley 16 to 23-8 seers, best rice at Khidderpore 6-12 seers, common rice 9 to 14 seers, and gram 14 to 15 seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 14 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 18 seers, and gram 13 to 18-8 seers.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 11-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 14 seers, and gram 18 to 21 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st August 1877.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	16 8	16 12	24 0	140 0	140 0	170 0	9 6	9 6	9 4	Burdwan.
...	35 0	35 0	34 0	15 0	14 4	20 8	400 0	400 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Bankoora.
...	19 0	19 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Beerbhoom.
...	14 0	13 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	Midnapore.
...	14 0 to 15 0	15 0 to 16 0	26 0 to 27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	16 0	16 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Howrah.
BENGAL.																		
Western Districts.																		
24 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	18 8	18 8	25 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	15 4	15 4	20 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 0	9 6	9 0	24-Pengunnahs.
...	17 4	20 0	29 0	90 0	100 0	91 8	9 6	9 6	9 2½	Nuddea.
...	18 8	19 12	26 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	20 0 to 23 0	23 0 to 32 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	6 0 to 9 0	...	Moorshedabad.
...	15 14	15 8	28 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Dinagore.
...	21 0 to 22 8	22 8 to 82 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	...	Rajshabye.
...	15 0	16 6	19 15	107 0	107 0	107 0	Not given.	8 1	7 8	Rangpore.
...	15 0	15 0	24 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	8 4	8 0	Bogra.
...	18 12	20 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna.
Darjeeling.*																		
...	11 8	12 3	16 0	91 3	91 3	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 2	Julpigoree.
Eastern Districts.																		
...	14 8	15 6	26 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca.
...	20 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furzedpore.
...	16 0	16 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.
...	13 4	10 4	20 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 4	Mymensingh.

H In Roygunge the prices are as follow :—Wheat 16-8 seers, best rice 17-8 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 13 seers.

I In Nattore the prices are as follow :—Wheat 18-12 seers, best rice 9-8 seers, common rice 18 seers, and gram 15 seers.

J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, best rice 15 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 25-11 seers, and gram (at Gaibanda) 18 seers.

K In Serajgunge the prices are as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 15 seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-5 to 13-3 seers, best rice 8 to 12-8 seers, common rice 12-6 to 20-3 seers, and gram 8 to 14-0 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 16 seers, and common rice 16 to 20 seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice (at Madaripore) 13 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, and gram (at Bhangah) 16 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10-12 to 13 seers, common rice 10-13 to 16 seers, paddy 26 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 14-8 to 25 seers, and gram 12-4½ to 17 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																			
21	Chittagong.*																		
22	Noakholly.*																		
23	Tipperah.*																		
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts.*																		
	Hill Tipperah.*																		
	BEHAR.																		
25	Patna	17 8	20 0	24 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	14 8	16 0	19 0	...	...	...
26	Gya	19 0	19 0	19 4	28 0	30 0	25 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	16 0	18 0	{ 21 0 to 22 0 }	28 0	29 0	29 0	12 8	13 8	{ 17 0 to 18 0 }	14 8	15 8	19 0	...	...	...
28	Durbhunga.*																		
29	Mozufferpore	17 0	18 0	20 0	27 8	28 12	30 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...
30	Saran.*																		
31	Chumparan	21 0	21 0	21 8	32 0	34 0	29 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	16 8	18 9	24 1	29 4	24 1	36 7	8 4	10 5	14 7	11 5	13 6	16 8	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore.*																		
34	Purneah	{ 18 0 to 20 0 }	{ 18 0 to 20 0 }	{ 21 0 to 22 0 }	...	...	...	{ 15 0 to 16 0 }	{ 16 0 to 22 0 }	{ 13 0 to 24 0 }	{ 20 0 to 24 0 }	24 0	15 0	...	...	...
35	Maldah	16 0	17 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	16 0	18 0	20 8	16 8	19 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	32 0			
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	30 0			
	ORISSA.																		
37	Cuttack.*																		
38	Pooree.*																		
39	Balasore.*																		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
40	Hazareebagh	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	38 0	33 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	26 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...
43	Maubhoom	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	30 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...

* Returns not received.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18-13 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 26-8 seers, best rice (at Jehanabad) 19 seers, common rice 16 to 19-12 seers, lesser millets (at Nowadah) 30 seers, and gram 25 to 34 seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 23 to 30 seers, best rice 11-8 to 12 seers, common rice 13-8 to 16 seers, and gram 28 to 29 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 32-8 seers, barley 25-8 to 35 seers, best rice 11 to 21-4 seers, common rice 12-8 to 32-8 seers, lesser millets 21 to 40 seers, maize 23 to 40 seers, and gram 23 to 44 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 23-8 seers, barley 28 to 35 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 15-4 to 17-4 seers, lesser millets 30 to 35 seers, maize 21 to 40 seers, and gram 23 to 35 seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 20 to 21 seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 4th September 1877.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st August 1877.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GRAND MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)																		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Chittagong.*
																		Nonkholly.*
																		Tipperah.*
																		Chittagong Hill Tracts.*
																		Hill Tipperah.*
																		BEHAR.
...	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	31 0	22 8	20 0	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	31 0	...	...	29 8	26 0	26 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
...	...	29 0	...	28 0	...	23 0	...	31 0	27 0	23 8	{ 20 0 to 31 0 }	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Shahabad.
																		Durbhunga.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	35 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore.
																		Sarun.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	35 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 3	28 3	36 7	18 9	24 1	30 4	147 0	126 0	168 0	8 4	9 4	8 9	Monghyr.
																		Bhagulpore.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 18 0 to 20 0 }	23 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	32 0	45 0	20 0	22 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergha.
ORISSA.																		
																		Cuttack.*
																		Pooree.*
																		Balasore.*
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
...	...	...	25 8	24 0	34 0	...	...	26 0	24 0	22 8	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hasareebagh.
...	...	...	30 0	36 0	50 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	14 0	100 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	24 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	64 0	40 0	...	40 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, best rice 13 to 23 seers, common rice 15 to 24 seers, maize 20 to 50 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 26 to 30 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 12 seers, common rice 17 to 18 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, Indian-corn 22 to 25 seers, and gram 31 to 30 seers.

X At Daltongunge, the head-quarters of the Palamow sub-division, the prices of food-grains on the 27th August were:—Wheat 27 seers, best rice 18-4 seers, common rice 20 seers. At Lohardugga the prices on the 22nd were:—Wheat 30 seers, best rice 22-12 seers, and common rice 30 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 19 seers, barley (at Burrabazar) 32 seers, best rice 14 to 28 seers, common rice 16 to 32 seers, Indian-corn 32 to 40 seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers.

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 12th to 18th August 1877.	Rain from 19th to 25th August 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BENGAL.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1877.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan	1.95	7.35	42.38	25th Aug	
		Cutwa	2.53	10.34	55.40	ditto	
		Culina	2.52	6.18	47.88	ditto	
		Hood-Hood	0.93	5.09	36.68	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0.53	4.15	35.75	ditto	
		Jehanabad	4.76	5.70	63.93	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0.73	2.69	36.32	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	1.91	9.33	40.84	ditto	
		Hetampore	0.58	6.79	40.46	ditto	
Roypore		2.46	7.20	38.09	ditto		
Midnapore	Midnapore	1.42	1.00	37.33	ditto		
	Tumlook	1.38	3.93	36.11	ditto		
	Ghuttal	4.28	3.81	52.32	ditto		
Hooghly	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office... Exe. Engr.'s Office	Contai	5.20	5.52	63.18	ditto	
		Hooghly	5.12	5.71	53.71	ditto	
		Seraimpore	1.85	4.52	45.17	ditto	
Howrah	Howrah	2.12	4.18	45.30	ditto		
	Howrah	4.67	3.93	49.32	ditto		
	Maheshreka	2.04	3.69	45.37	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th July.	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
BENGAL.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	3.40	4.80	61.24	ditto	
		Calcutta	5.67	2.91	46.66	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary Jail	4.76	2.79	49.66	ditto	
			4.72	2.82	49.18	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0.78	4.88	47.78	ditto	
		Baraset	2.25	2.95	44.11	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	1.15	3.40	54.80	ditto	
		Barripore	3.05	3.61	55.69	ditto	
		Satkhira	0.85	6.11	57.92	ditto	
		Barrackpore	2.17	3.97	46.77	ditto	
BENGAL.	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	3.52	4.04	42.06	ditto	
		Kishnaghur	2.73	6.32	61.94	ditto	
		Rongong	3.11	6.44	65.13	ditto	
		Meherpore	0.60	11.86	66.70	ditto	
		Choudanga	5.41	11.53	64.73	ditto	
		Kooshtea	10.76	16.54	78.07	ditto	
		Ranaghat	3.00	5.15	57.59	ditto	
		Jessore	3.62	5.53	52.32	ditto	
		Narail	3.07	3.71	53.19	ditto	
		Khoolna	2.44	4.10	53.49	ditto	
BENGAL.	Jessore	Jhenida	5.07	14.05	64.73	ditto	
		Bagirhat	1.80	0.75	63.32	ditto	
		Magoorah	5.18	6.32	69.14	ditto	
		Berhampore	6.65	8.07	51.10	ditto	
		Ranpore Haut	4.86	5.86	44.83	ditto	
		Lalbagh	6.91	7.93	55.29	ditto	
		Jungypore	1.86	4.74	37.15	ditto	
		Azingunge	6.66	8.17	44.17	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th July.
		Lalgholla	4.45	6.49	39.82	ditto	
		Kaudee	4.19	4.68	47.70	ditto	
BENGAL.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	3.88	Not recd.	45.68	18th Aug.	
		Raigunge	3.23	ditto	42.40	ditto	Not received 5th to 11th August.
	Maldah	Maldah	4.32	1.18	43.69	25th Aug.	
		Chanchal	2.03	1.44	40.50	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Banlesh	10.13	8.18	61.05	ditto	
		Nattore	6.14	7.50	62.08	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	2.87	2.39	63.51	ditto	
		Bhabanigunge	3.41	2.32	42.13	ditto	
		Kurigram	1.33	1.28	56.08	ditto	
		Bagdogra	Not recorded.		24.08	2nd June	
BENGAL.	Bogra	Bogra	4.54	2.10	55.31	25th Aug.	
		Sherpore	4.47	4.13	60.20	ditto	
		Nowkhilla	2.74	3.05	53.95	ditto	
		Panchabibi	1.26	1.75	42.68	ditto	
		Halulya	4.13	1.07	46.17	ditto	
		Pubna	Pubna	11.23	13.60	77.50	ditto
	Serajunge		3.25	10.88	61.29	ditto	
	Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office Hospital	Not recd.	Not recd.	63.13	11th Aug.	
			5.18	5.39	83.50	25th Aug.	
	COOCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	3.37	0.19	64.36	ditto
Bodah			0.96	1.68	61.54	ditto	
Buxa—Civil Surgeon's Office			5.77	1.94	141.84	ditto	
Titilya			3.06	1.10	67.84	ditto	
Cooch Behar Tributary States.		Cooch Behar	1.46	0.27	70.44	ditto	

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 12th to 18th August 1877.	Rain from 18th to 25th August 1877.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1877.		
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office... Hospital	3.85 4.50	Not recd. 4.63	65.63 72.60	18th Aug. 25th Aug.	
		Moonshuggunge	4.30	4.41	104.45	ditto	
		Manickgunge	4.70	7.19	69.30	ditto	
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	8.97	7.15	84.01	ditto	
		Golalundo	7.64	7.54	72.33	ditto	
		Madaripore	7.94	3.87	71.71	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	3.93	1.33	72.90	ditto	
		Perozepore	1.47	2.75	77.16	ditto	
		Patoakhally	2.09	1.79	82.40	ditto	
		Bhola	0.86	1.12	77.93	ditto	From 4th February.
Mymensingh	Mymensingh	12.62	3.39	87.07	ditto		
	Jamalpur	4.17	8.13	64.64	ditto		
	Atia	4.65	12.06	69.43	ditto		
	Kishoregunge	7.39	10.24	73.30	ditto		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office Jail	3.60 13.81	7.20 7.51	85.70 98.07	ditto ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	8.35	5.28	124.55	ditto	
	Noakhally	Noakhally	7.35	2.39	100.51	ditto	
		Fenny	11.47	3.36	102.89	ditto	
Tipperah	Comillah	9.70	4.75	85.28	ditto		
	Brahmunbariah	8.53	3.05	72.93	ditto		
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	18.07	0.97	97.84	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	9.14	3.33	68.54	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	0.89	0.66	21.87	ditto	
		Behar	0.25	0.66	31.55	ditto	
		Barh	0.17	0.17	28.19	ditto	
		Dinapore { Jail Cantonment...	0.56 0.56	0.17 0.17	14.53 16.81	ditto ditto	
Gya	Gya	Gya	0.43	2.05	30.45	ditto	
		Nowadah	2.51	0.52	34.85	ditto	Not recorded 18th to 24th Feb.
		Aurungabad	0.13	1.53	23.77	ditto	10th February.
		Jehanabad	2.10	0.74	21.35	ditto	
SHAHABAD.	Shahabad	Arrah	1.39	0.61	23.33	ditto	
		Sausaram	Nil	Not recd.	19.88	18th Aug.	
		Buxar	0.09	0.86	15.80	25th Aug.	
		Bhubooh	Nil	Nil	20.87	ditto	
MOZAFFERPORE.	Mozafferpore...	Mozafferpore	1.18	1.18	18.83	ditto	
		Hajeeapore	0.75	1.11	24.94	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	1.61	2.22	31.37	ditto	
DARBHANGA.	Darbhanga	Darbhangha	8.51	0.03	36.64	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnnee	2.76	1.39	29.07	ditto	
		Tajpore	1.80	2.34	25.10	ditto	
SARAN.	Saran	Chupra	1.08	0.54	20.73	ditto	
		Sewan	0.05	0.53	22.38	ditto	
CHUMPERAN.	Chumperan	Motiharee	1.02	0.82	25.18	ditto	
		Bettiah	0.23	Not recd.	32.12	18th Aug.	
		Segowlie	2.84	1.62	33.41	25th Aug.	
MONGHYR.	Monghyr	Monghyr	2.13	0.74	27.68	ditto	
		Begoumerai	0.94	0.43	24.17	ditto	
		Jamsoore	Nil	0.30	22.70	ditto	
BHAGALPORE.	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	1.31	1.54	36.89	ditto	
		Soopool	0.73	2.00	32.89	ditto	
		Muddehpooa	1.70	2.85	35.74	ditto	
		Banka	0.40	3.80	29.13	ditto	
		Sonburea	0.15	1.70	27.73	ditto	
FURNEAH.	Furneah	Furneah	1.28	2.58	36.77	ditto	
		Kissengunge	2.68	0.37	40.19	ditto	
		Arrareah	0.76	2.25	39.94	ditto	
SOUTHAL PERGUNNAHS.	Southal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	0.77	4.32	43.20	ditto	
		Rajmehal	2.50	1.50	35.00	ditto	
		Deoghar	0.60	Not recd.	28.51	18th Aug.	Not received 1st to 7th July and 5th to 11th August.
		Godda	1.83	3.65	51.82	25th Aug.	

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 15th to 18th August 1877.	Rain from 19th to 25th August 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	1.10	0.40	28.60	25th Aug.	
		... { Hospital	0.94	0.50	30.94	ditto	
		Jajpore	1.00	0.30	42.60	ditto	
		Kendraparah	1.60	1.30	40.80	ditto	
		Jagatsingapore	1.20	2.60	24.45	ditto	
	Pooree	False Point	3.50	Not recd.	61.20	18th Aug.	
		Pooree	1.57	0.89	23.57	25th Aug.	
	Balasore	Khurda	2.38	0.37	32.19	ditto	
		Balasore ... { Exc. Engr.'s Office	1.50	0.75	51.43	ditto	
		... { Collector's Office	2.80	2.19	53.90	ditto	
		Bhadrack	1.53	2.14	47.58	ditto	
		Jellasore	2.40	5.22	54.58	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sorah	1.91	1.23	45.06	ditto	
		Chandbali	1.55	2.31	41.72	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... { Jail	2.21	3.83	36.61	25th Aug.	
		... { Dispensary	2.46	3.61	38.52	ditto	
	Lehardugga	Pachumba	0.24	1.38	30.57	ditto	
		Ranchoe	2.24	7.88	46.43	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Palamow	Nil	1.70	31.28	ditto	
		Chyebasom	0.81	4.24	50.50	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	1.40	4.72	47.89	ditto	
		Govindpore	1.21	2.53	33.38	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	9.89	2.41	106.73	ditto	
		Sibsagar	4.43	Not recd.	70.89	18th Aug.	
		Golaghat	Not recd.	ditto	57.78	11th Aug.	
		Jorhat	3.24	ditto	58.83	18th Aug.	
	Sibsagar	Deopanie	3.40	ditto	55.52	ditto	
		Hattie Pootie	2.88	ditto	54.10	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th July and 5th to 11th August.
		Muzengah	1.61	ditto	42.85	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Nazira	1.06	ditto	46.10	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Suntock	2.65	ditto	53.71	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Cherideo	1.00	ditto	47.92	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Akyab	5.10	10.40	113.91	25th Aug.	
	RAJPOOTANA	Alwar	Not recorded.	Nil	Nil	26th May	
		Jaipur	Nil	Nil	6.77	25th Aug.	
		Bambhar	ditto	0.10	6.25	ditto	

CALCUTTA,
The 1st September 1877.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 26th August to 1st September 1877.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	HYGROMETER.		Humidity at 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug. 26th	10	29.764	29.762	87.0	82.0	80	N	1.0	0.10	K	
	16		29.643	29.661	86.4	80.9	78	NW	3.0	.....	K	
	27th	10	29.784	29.753	88.4	79.0	81	SW	3.8	.....	CK	
	16		29.689	29.657	89.6	79.7	83	SW	5.6	.....	C, K	
	28th	10	29.696	29.714	87.8	82.6	81	NW	2.5	.....	K	
	16		29.674	29.692	89.8	82.7	73	S	3.3	.....	C, K	
	29th	10	29.651	29.670	79.6	77.3	90	NW by W	4.3	0.76		
	16		29.632	29.650	89.8	80.0	68	SW	3.7	.....	K	
	30th	10	29.611	29.630	78.8	77.0	92	W	26.0	.....		o, scuds, d
	16		29.587	29.605	86.0	79.2	76	NW	21.3	1.70	K, C	
	31st	10	29.785	29.803	85.6	80.7	79	NW by W	4.3	0.41		
	16		29.692	29.711	83.2	79.2	83	WNW	8.3	0.21		
SATCHEL ISLAND.	Sept. 1st	10	29.798	29.819	86.0	79.8	75	W by N	8.8	.....	K, FK, C	
	16		29.701	29.723	80.8	78.9	91	NNE	8.5	.....	P	o, g, d
	Aug. 26th	10	29.780	29.786	87	83	84	SW	4.1	.....	P	b, m
	16		29.650	29.656	88	83	77	SSW	0.2	.....	P	b
	27th	10	29.747	29.753	88	82	76	NNW	4.2	.....	KS	b, v
	16		29.652	29.658	80	77	87	ENE	7.4	.....	P	b, d, v
	28th	10	29.698	29.704	90	83	73	NNE	3.4	.....	KS	b, v
	16		29.694	29.690	91	83	70	SSE	6.2	.....	KS	b, v
	29th	10	29.642	29.648	82	77	79	NNE	10.3	.....	PC	o, v
	16		29.617	29.623	87	82	80	NNW	6.7	.....	P	o, u
	30th	10	29.489	29.495	80	79	90	S	4.3	2.60	P, FK	o, r, q
	16		29.603	29.609	83	80	87	SSE	24.6	0.30	P, FK	o
CHITTAGONG.	31st	10	29.773	29.779	87	82	89	ESE	11.6	0.30	P, FK	b, m
	16		29.694	29.700	85	81	83	SSE	14.4	.....	P, FK	b, p, m
	Sept. 1st	10	29.790	29.796	87	82	80	SE	7.6	.....	P, FK	b, v
	16		29.699	29.705	88	82	76	E	13.7	.....	P, FK	b, v, u
	Aug. 26th	10	29.707	29.798	88	82	76	NW	2.8	.....	CK	b, v
	27th	10	29.657	29.748	88	82	76	C	3.0	.....	K	b, v
	28th	10	29.643	29.735	84	79	79	C	2.7	1.30	PK	o
	29th	10	29.693	29.685	80	82	81	E	3.1	0.20	PK, CK	o
	30th	10	29.740	29.832	86	79	72	SSE	6.0	.....	CK, C	b, v
	31st	10	29.777	29.888	88	80	80	SE	6.8	.....	C	b, v
	Sept. 1st	10	29.737	29.829	97	80	72	N	4.1	0.10	K	b, v
	16											
AYYER.	Aug. 26th	10	29.776	29.798	81	80	83	E	3.0	0.20	C	
	27th	10	29.732	29.763	85	82	87	NNE	2.3	0.10	CK, P	
	28th	10	29.695	29.716	86	82	84	NNE	3.3	0.60	C	
	29th	10	29.695	29.717	78	77	95	SE	7.3	1.30	P	g
	30th	10	29.651	29.672	85	81	83	S	0.1	1.60	CK, P	
	31st	10	29.688	29.699	86	81	80	CKP	3.6	0.10		
	Sept. 1st	10	29.834	29.865	85	80	79	E	1.8	.....	CK	
	Aug. 26th	10	29.716	29.798	87	80	72	WSW	2.1	.....	C, CK, PK	c
	27th	10	29.676	29.757	88	81	73	NW	2.4	0.10	CK, C	c
	28th	10	29.653	29.734	88	80	60	W	1.8	.....	PK, K, C	
	29th	10	29.686	29.688	87	81	76	W	1.2	.....	CK, C	c
	30th	10	29.635	29.618	82	77	79	W	3.6	0.50	PK, C	
CUTTACK.	31st	10	29.636	29.717	88	81	73	SSW	4.2	0.30	K, PK, C	
	Sept. 1st	10	29.668	29.750	84	79	79	S	3.2	.....	PK	d
	Aug. 26th	10	29.796	29.827	88	76	67	WNW	0.8	.....	C	
	27th	10	29.776	29.807	89	77	66	WNW	0.4	.....		b
	28th	10	29.705	29.736	90	78	66	NW by W	0.9	.....		b
	29th	10	29.650	29.681	88	80	69	NW	0.2	.....		o
	30th	10	29.678	29.709	85	80	70	S by W	0.1	.....		o
	31st	10	29.673	29.703	87	80	72	S	0.5	.....		o
	Sept. 1st	10	29.695	29.726	85	78	72	S by W	0.7	.....	C	
	Aug. 26th	10	29.859	29.881	90	75	47	W	13	.....	
	16		29.764	29.776	86	76	61	ESE	10	.....	
	26th	10	29.857	29.879	92	75	43	NW by W	10	0.01		bc
MADRAS.	16		29.763	29.775	92	77	48	ESE	10	.....		bc
	27th	10	29.877	29.890	93	73	35	NW by W	10	.....		bc
	16		29.761	29.783	90	74	44	ESE	11	.....		o
	28th	10	29.828	29.847	94	80	63	NW by W	12	.....		bc
	16		29.687	29.709	88	76	66	ESE	9	.....		o
	29th	10	29.785	29.807	91	74	42	WNW	14	0.03		cloudy
	16		Not read.									
	30th	10	Not read.									
	16		29.696	29.718	88	76	60	NE by E	6	.....		o
	31st	10	29.832	29.854	90	76	60	W by S	15	0.21		o
	16		29.695	29.717	91	76	48	W by S	6	0.60		cloudy
	Sept. 1st	10	29.927	29.968	84	79	79	SW	7.4	0.10	C	
COLOMBO.	27th	10	29.941	29.961	85	79	76	W	4.9	.....	C	
	28th	10	29.921	29.941	88	78	68	SW	4.3	.....	C	
	29th	10	29.857	29.928	82	77	79	W by S	8.8	0.10	C	
	30th	10	29.937	29.978	83	78	79	SW	7.4	0.10	C	
	31st	10	29.934	29.973	83	78	79	W by S	6.2	0.10	C	
	Sept. 1st	10	29.905	29.946	84	79	79	W by S	3.8	.....	C	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

† The observations of the 1st September are from the Alipore Observatory 21.98 feet above sea level.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st September 1877.JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
26th August to 1st September 1877.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure; barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1877.	Aug.	26th	29.732	82.5	89.6	10.7	76.9	80.3	1.008	70.5	91	Till 24 P.M. S. through W., till midnight N. W. through S. W.	47	0.16	Chiefly cloudy, rain at 3-10 P.M., d, r, & t.
"	"	27th	29.710	82.9	89.3	11.3	78.0	79.2	0.949	77.6	84	Till noon S. W. by S. through W., till midnight N. W. back again through W.	62	Nil.	Partially cloudy.
"	"	28th	29.659	84.1	90.7	10.2	80.5	81.4	1.037	80.3	88	N. W. till 4 P.M., till midnight S. through W.	68	Nil.	Partially cloudy.
"	"	29th	29.634	80.4	90.7	13.4	77.3	77.3	0.896	76.0	87	Chiefly S. W.	134	1.60	Cloudy, rain at intervals till evening, d, t, l, o, & g.
"	"	30th	29.617	79.7	88.6	11.4	77.2	77.6	.921	76.7	91	Till 10 A.M. W., till midnight N. W. by W.	406	1.87	Cloudy, rain and d at intervals throughout the whole day, o, d, g.
"	"	31st	29.759	81.6	89.6	11.4	78.2	79.8	.992	79.0	91	Chiefly N. W. by W. and N. W. by N.	155	0.24	Partially cloudy till evening, rain and d at intervals, o, & g, night clear.
Sept.	1st	155.7	29.759	80.3	89.7	11.7	78.0	78.6	.956	77.9	93	N. W. by N.	144	0.16	Partially cloudy, till 4½ P.M. d, t, l, o, & g., night clear.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	Inch.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 20 years	...	29.694
	...	29.563

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	°
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 20 years	...	81.6
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	83.5
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	13.5
	...	90.7

The mean humidity during the seven days	...	%
The average humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	89
	...	85

The total fall of rain from 26th August to 1st September	...	Inch.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	4.02
The total fall from 1st January to 1st September	...	2.01
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	51.45
	...	48.67

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 8h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 86) at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modification of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling, l lightning, tr lightning reflection, t thunder, s strong wind.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, the 3rd September 1877.

Reports of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the Month of July 1877.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the Fluctuation in the principal Staples of Traffic for the month of July 1877.

Staples.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Up. Mds.	Down. Mds.	Up. Mds.	Down. Mds.
Rice	697	146	...	...
Pulses	6,264	111	...	...
Other food-grains	288	...	...	949
Oil-seed	347	...	...	4,200
Salt	5,571	...	...	396
Piece-goods, cotton (European)	...	...	730	...

W. M. JHONSTON, *Asst. Traffic Superintendent.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th August 1877, on 1279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN		
	No. of passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.					Coach- ing.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.			Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	123,399½	1,38,074 3 3	12,656 16 1	13,31,404 10	4,77,931 10 0	43,814 19 7	0,16,035 13 3	44,296	94,626½	138,924½		
Or per mile of railway	...	107 14 3	9 17 10	...	373 7 11	34 4 9	481 6 2	...	...	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	890,802	10,13,638 5 9	92,918 13 8	89,62,275 0	41,10,071 5 6	376,756 10 10	51,23,729 11 3	310,162½	811,861	1,122,012½		
Total for 8 weeks	1,014,261½	11,51,732 9 0	105,575 9 9	1,02,93,679 10	45,93,092 15 0	420,571 10 5	57,39,735 8 6	354,450½	906,487½	1,260,937½		
COMPARISON.												
Total for corresponding week of previous year	107,632	1,28,057 11 10	11,738 13 6	7,11,406 10	2,92,188 14 11	26,783 19 9	4,20,246 10 9	42,419	53,223	96,642		
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	100 1 0	9 3 5	...	228 5 1	20 18 7	328 6 1	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	864,467	9,94,465 0 7	91,158 8 7	60,07,243 20	26,99,526 7 8	247,456 11 11	36,93,982 1 3	346,803	511,012	867,815		

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th August 1877 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.				
Total traffic for the week	6,318½	14,022 7 0	1,285 7 10	2,16,459 20	48,667 0 0	4,461 3 10	62,630 0 0	4,766½	12,431½	17,190½		
Or per mile of railway	...	62 10 8	5 14 11	...	217 8 2	19 18 9	280 2 10	...	...	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	39,475½	90,527 0 6	8,298 7 8	15,36,056 80	3,47,246 9 3	31,830 18 9	4,37,774 2 9	32,176½	1,06,654½	1,40,831		
Total for 8 weeks	45,794	1,04,550 0 6	9,583 15 1	17,52,516 10	3,95,914 2 3	36,292 2 7	5,00,464 2 9	30,944½	1,31,076½	1,58,021½		
COMPARISON.												
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,606½	11,171 1 6	1,094 0 4	32,710 10	7,129 9 0	653 10 10	18,300 10 6	4,343	1,967	6,310		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	...	49 14 10	4 11 6	...	31 13 10	2 18 5	81 12 8	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	31,764½	82,866 14 0	7,596 2 7	3,01,611 30	50,733 3 9	7,400 10 11	1,63,600 1 9	35,393	20,630	56,018		

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th August 1877, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	31,846	20,031 11 6	1,636 4 10	3,45,778 16	96,720 5 4	8,866 0 7	10,703 5 5		
Or per mile of railway	201	126 9 5	11 12 1	2,185 1	611 3 11	55 0 6	67 12 7		
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	215,146½	1,30,683 12 6	11,079 6 11	16,79,277 34	3,71,903 1 2	34,091 17 0	40,061 3 11		
Total for 7 weeks	246,992½	1,50,715 6 0	13,815 11 9	20,25,056 10	4,68,523 6 6	42,947 17 7	50,763 9 4		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,464½	15,121 2 5	1,386 2 3	2,66,247 33	72,913 6 4	6,653 14 6	8,009 16 8		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	167	95 8 10	8 15 3	1,692 18	460 12 0	42 4 9	50 19 11		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	221,571½	1,28,933 6 11	11,819 17 10	12,45,149 34	2,93,983 2 7	26,948 18 2	38,767 16 0		

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th August 1877, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Bns.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	37,303	19,733 12 0	1,808 0 2	2,62,764 27	73,383 13 8	6,726 17 1	8,534 17 3
Or per mile of railway	236	124 10 2	11 8 0	1,660 18	463 11 7	42 10 2	53 18 8
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	246,924	1,50,716 8 0	13,915 11 9	20,25,036 10	4,68,522 6 6	42,947 17 7	56,783 9 4
Total for 8 weeks	284,224	1,70,439 4 0	15,623 11 11	22,87,830 37	5,41,906 4 2	49,674 14 8	65,298 6 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	37,391	19,207 9 4	1,760 13 11	2,80,766 12	70,217 1 1	7,261 11 3	9,022 5 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	236	121 8 0	11 2 6	1,774 8	500 9 4	45 17 9	57 0 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	258,963	1,48,140 14 3	13,579 11 9	15,25,914 36	3,73,203 3 8	34,210 9 5	47,780 1 2

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th August 1877, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,856	1,213 0 0	121 4 0	5,743 0	463 0 0	46 6 0	167 10 0
Or per mile of railway	104	44 8 0	4 9 0	211 0	17 0 0	1 14 0	6 3 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	14,065	6,501 0 0	650 2 0	59,514 0	4,320 0 0	432 0 0	1,032 2 0
Total for 8 weeks	16,921	7,713 0 0	771 6 0	65,257 0	4,783 0 0	478 6 0	1,240 12 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,647	607 4 6	60 14 7	5,878 4	474 7 0	47 8 11	117 3 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	60	25 9 5	2 11 2	215 38	17 6 7	1 14 10	4 6 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,094	7,185 14 8	718 11 10	21,168 28	2,312 8 6	231 5 1	940 16 11

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th August 1877, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,624	1,261 0 0	125 2 0	11,800 0	402 0 0	40 4 0	165 6 0
Or per mile of railway	344	45 0 0	4 10 0	421 0	14 0 0	1 8 0	5 18 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	58,968	8,492 0 0	849 4 0	95,400 0	3,003 0 0	300 10 0	1,140 14 0
Total for 8 weeks	68,592	9,743 0 0	974 6 0	1,05,200 0	3,407 0 0	340 14 0	1,315 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,068	1,078 12 3	107 7 7	12,206 20	466 1 3	46 12 2	153 19 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	288	38 5 6	3 16 8	435 37	16 10 3	1 13 3	5 9 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	59,761	8,255 1 9	825 10 1	94,873 4	3,037 7 0	303 14 9	1,129 4 10



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1877.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARKS.	STOCKS IN HAND AS COMPILED ON :—		
	4th September 1877.	7th September 1877.	11th September 1877.
Baliaghatta	Mds. 6,16,500	Mds. 6,30,300	Mds. 6,01,800
Cultadanga	71,800	68,900	64,000
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomertooly, Hatkhola, and Doolpy Ghat	8,06,800	8,86,400	8,98,100
Locked Golahs	5,000 (1 golah)	.....	.....
Fathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	52,400	62,800	52,800
Tollygunge, Chitlah, Kidderpore, and Moonshigunge	43,300	2,40,000	2,33,400
21 Minor Basars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Boidyabatty, Nobabgunge, Bhuddrossar, and Chundernagore	1,00,000	1,00,000	55,000
Total	23,84,800	24,67,300	23,92,400
On Railway premises, both sides the river	74,886 (on 3rd Sept.)	60,160 (on 6th Sept.)	76,028 (on 10th Sept.)
On boats unloaded as by {	Port Commissioners' returns	1,63,848 (29th Aug. to 1st September.)	59,197 (6th to 8th Sept.)
	Canal returns	1,02,118 (29th Aug. to 1st September.)	1,03,141 (6th to 8th Sept.)
Grand Total of Stocks	26,98,201	27,27,277	26,27,769
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea	15 lakhs.	15½ lakhs.	14½ lakhs.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following statement shows the shipments of Rice and Paddy from Calcutta by Sea, as compiled from the Custom House returns, during the month of August 1877.

PLACES OF DESTINATION.

DATE OF CLEARANCE OF VESSELS FROM THE PORT.	TO INDIAN PORTS.*										To Foreign Ports.†		Grand Total.					
	Madras.		Madras Coast.		Bombay.		Bombay Coast.		Madras and Bombay Coast.		Pondicherry.		Total.		To Foreign Ports.†		Grand Total.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.
1877.																		
August 1st	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.
2nd	96,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3rd	78,140	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th	1,53,806	.....	59,600	1,013	.....	1,819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10th	75,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th	84,633	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13th	79,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14th	11,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16th	1,06,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17th	44,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21st	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22nd	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23rd	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31st	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,035,333	7,692	2,05,006	7,095	16,442	24,442	1,330	1,330	71,010	1,330	.....	.....	15,21,506	17,238	5,70,193	100	20,91,698	17,408

* Ascertained by specially deputing the Preventive Officers on board just before the vessels clear the port.

† Taken from the Shipping Bills, deductions being made of short shipments as notified by shippers.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

The 11th September 1877.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

The following statement shows the quantities of the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of July 1877.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							OIL-SEEDS.				Cotton, raw.	Silk.
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.			
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).										
BENGAL.													
Burdwan	Mds. 3,11,672	Mds. 1,340	Mds. 3,12,510	Mds. 5,874	Mds. 10,060	Mds.	Mds. 3,28,450	Mds. 350	Mds. 5,462	Mds. 775	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bearbloom	74,513	.....	74,513	500	1,610	.....	76,784	.....	308	.....	.....	.....	44
Midnapore	3,82,028	62,504	4,21,024	504	.....	175	4,21,703	40	4,577	950	.....	.....	160
Hoochly	1,74,963	3,110	1,78,073	57,921	19,840	1,283	2,55,901	6,318	21,971	17,459	69	.....	.....
24 Pergunnahs	2,74,039	27,604	2,91,232	.....	221	.....	2,91,513	793	2,462	531	2,905	1,160	.....
Nuddoa	1,91,387	57	1,91,423	19,376	1,20,620	8,581	3,49,000	176	23,911	4,024	306	1,285	.....
Jessore	55,974	1,700	57,077	33	22,371	195	79,636	.....	3,065	372	85	.....	.....
Moorsheadabad	1,86,608	.....	1,86,608	10,755	81,741	9,075	2,07,779	.....	15,028	4,026	.....	281	.....
Dinagore	1,89,410	.....	1,89,410	540	.....	1,809	1,91,759	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldah	89,135	.....	89,135	19,740	10,036	.....	1,09,171	700	6,150	980	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahye	6,276	.....	6,276	1,750	17,063	100	25,190	.....	1,860	.....	.....	.....	.....
Runkpore	1,698	.....	1,698	129	.....	.....	1,797	73	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
Purbua	46,506	2,043	47,744	6,550	23,011	1,220	78,571	40,540	1,386	18,941	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	2,40,867	5,007	2,49,786	1,52,040	15,305	1,100	4,14,289	6,760	4,740	2,262	285	.....	.....
Purwepore	2,93,950	2,465	2,94,503	0,726	52,053	.....	3,55,182	53,223	8,827	45,154	141	.....	.....
Barkerunge	1,85,574	.....	1,85,574	.....	150	.....	1,85,724	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	20,585	2,800	20,940	.....	5,700	680	27,301	500	1,036	3,740	.....	.....	.....
Tippurah	97,730	.....	97,730	.....	.....	.....	97,730	435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakhally	600	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal	27,29,471	1,07,692	27,00,724	2,91,512	3,89,727	24,304	35,96,857	1,19,370	1,92,771	1,04,190	3,701	2,942	.....
BEHAR.													
Patna	20,906	.....	20,906	1,30,979	2,31,762	10,224	3,92,275	.....	2,06,816	94,728	.....	.....	.....
Shahabad	254	.....	254	46,368	35,934	16,334	97,390	.....	10,903	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Mouffierpore	.....	.....	.....	375	314	376	1,065	.....	17,793	2,447	.....	.....	.....
Durbhanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	443	151	594	.....	64,032	31,549	.....	.....	.....
Sarun	1,952	.....	1,952	55,917	12,100	6,104	74,083	.....	1,16,443	30,005	.....	.....	.....
Monghyr	314	.....	314	37,591	91,825	1,252	1,30,442	.....	20,930	10,000	318	.....	.....
Blasulpore	12,565	.....	12,565	89,103	29,934	14,220	1,40,812	.....	36,092	14,845	.....	.....	.....
Purneah	252	30	282	6,084	6,755	.....	12,090	34	2,375	10,071	.....	.....	.....
South Bengal	13,952	.....	13,952	8,906	5,355	87	25,362	.....	5,589	4,911	.....	20	.....
Total of Behar	60,175	30	60,194	3,74,785	4,00,918	58,256	8,84,138	34	5,78,281	2,10,343	315	20	.....
ORISSA.													
Balasore	28,840	.....	28,840	.....	.....	.....	28,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Orissa	28,840	.....	28,840	.....	.....	.....	28,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
Hazareebaugh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maunbloom	13,928	.....	13,928	.....	.....	.....	13,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagore	13,928	.....	13,928	.....	.....	27	18,955	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of the supply from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	28,22,416	1,07,632	28,80,088	6,66,297	7,94,645	83,177	44,33,805	1,19,404	6,81,000	3,10,542	4,106	2,962	.....
OTHER PROVINCES.													
Assam	14,445	5,993	18,192	.....	.....	.....	18,192	.....	1,180	27,122	.....	.....	3
North-Western Provinces	614	.....	614	7,91,602	84,408	6,882	8,83,636	.....	3,24,947	95,144	17,141	.....	.....
Punjab	18	.....	18	1,71,100	8,489	927	1,80,545	.....	10	.....	1,472	.....	.....
Central Provinces	80	.....	80	8,125	3,077	843	12,024	.....	28,094	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajpootana States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,848	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	524	.....	.....	524	.....	.....	.....	7,010	.....	.....
Madras	184	.....	184	.....	26	80	290	.....	.....	.....	1,958	.....	.....
Other places	50	390	308	.....	1	.....	309	.....	.....	.....	2,710	106	.....
Grand total of imports.	In July 1877 28,37,814	1,14,036	29,09,082	10,37,717	8,91,206	91,918	50,90,025	1,19,404	10,35,900	4,38,808	85,745	3,071	.....
	In July 1876 8,12,344	46,835	8,41,547	8,34,980	3,46,048	43,190	20,65,705	3,28,432	79,645	2,48,408	7,018	2,645	.....

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the trade in the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of July 1877.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Specification of routes.	FOOD-GRAINS.					Jute.	OILSEEDS.		Cotton, raw.	Silk.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.		Linseed.	Mustard seed.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats	19,34,337	1,12,438	4,39,286	6,66,725	73,849	30,040	6,50,798	2,68,274	3,537	229
river steamers	51,172	.....	405	610	.....	2,373	276	12,063	.....	3
rail { East Indian	1,58,398	.....	10,27,535	3,18,826	11,419	.....	3,83,164	1,09,324	20,862	285
" { Eastern Bengal	6,05,200	.....	1,70,634	1,05,018	6,570	85,600	20,408	49,147	364	1,260
road	61,724	1,189	.....	.....	.....	782	.....	.....	.....	1,195
sea	20,083	399	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	11,490	106
Grand total of imports										
{ In July 1877	28,37,814	1,14,036	10,37,717	8,91,206	91,918	1,19,404	10,35,900	4,38,808	35,743	3,071
{ In July 1876	8,12,344	46,835	8,34,980	3,46,048	43,190	3,29,433	7,96,645	2,43,406	7,018	2,645

The following statement shows the quantities and values of the principal staples of traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of July 1877.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece goods (European.)	Cotton twist (European.)	Salt.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece goods (European.)	Cotton twist (European.)	Salt.
BENGAL.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	ORISSA.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	1,80,031	502	50,817	Cuttack	35,450	630	231
Boerbhoom	28,190	202	14,200	Balnmore	17,093	1,072	334
Midnapore	48,900	3,601	32,665				
Hoochly	18,901	201	11,436	Total of Orissa	53,143	1,702	560
24-Pergunnahs	69,055	819	12,355				
Nuddes	5,77,010	1,352	36,230	CHOTA NAGPORE.			
Jessore	15,400	382	20,899				
Moorsheadabad	1,64,866	117	39,052	Hazarceebagh	18,080	10	5,790
Dinapore	7,000		7,640	Manbhoom	26,508	330	1,390
Maldah		85	24,895				
Rajshahye		160	7,750	Total of Chota Nagpore	54,588	340	7,350
Bangpore	91,945		1,250	Grand total of supply into the			
Bogra	2,25,130	640	1,100	provinces under the Lieuten-	30,56,635	13,682	8,91,363
Pubna			1,450	ant-Governor of Bengal.			
Cooch Behar	4,80,900	1,126	55,416	OTHER PROVINCES.			
Dacca	2,15,044	1,145	31,306	Assam	2,40,272	265	30,372
Furzedpore	18,716	936	37,860	North-West Provinces	16,50,510	1,252	90,542
Backergunge			12,325	Punjab	5,73,007	1,440	
Bhymensalgh			2,050	Central Provinces	39,290	143	
Tippurah	20,975	5	6,825	Rajpootana States	1,37,820	7	
Chittagong				Nizam's territory	210		
Noakholly				Madras	52,682	832	60
				Bombay	8,480	18	
Total of Bengal	19,76,635	10,893	4,90,617	Other places	5,70,203	2,000	74
BEHAR.				Grand total of exports	60,46,988	19,657	9,48,410
Patna	3,03,408	106	1,49,028	of { In July 1877 ...			
Shahabad	68,690		25,308	of { In July 1876 ...	59,07,619	13,815	8,12,906
Muzafferpore			1,025				
Durbhanga			22,948				
Barun			40,110				
Monkhyr	58,061	9	22,398				
Bhagulpore	64,223	106	62,948				
Furneah	2,02,040	127	9,550				
Bonthal Pergunnahs	5,08,990	346	9,821				
Total of Behar	9,72,321	747	3,22,896				

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the principal staples of traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of July 1877.

Specification of routes.	Cotton piece goods (European.)	Cotton twist (European.)	Salt.
	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	1,83,656	6,383	5,98,001
river steamers	3,68,883	301	6,187
East Indian Railway	34,98,879	4,901	2,70,868
Eastern Bengal Railway	12,30,604	3,305	70,275
road	64,180	271	2,710
sea	7,12,009	4,545	659
Grand total of exports	60,46,988	19,657	9,48,410
	of { In July 1877 ...		
	of { In July 1876 ...	13,815	8,12,906

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 10th September 1877.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS ON DISTRICT STOCKS OF RICE AND MOVEMENTS OF PRICE IN BENGAL, RECEIVED UP TO THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1877.

N. B.—No reliance can be placed on the accuracy of figured estimates of stocks in the interior; at best a rough approximation is all that can be expected.

Burdwan, 8th September 1877.—About 40,000 maunds of rice are in store in the hands of dealers. Exports during the week have been—from Cutwa 6,000 maunds, from Bood-Bood 3,000 maunds, from Jehanabad 6,000 maunds, and from Raneegunge 30,000 maunds. Most of this rice is from Bankoora and Beerbhoom. Prices steady.

Bankoora, 8th September 1877.—About 10,000 maunds of rice were exported from the district during the week.

Beerbhoom, 8th September 1877.—The prices in the different marts in the district are stationary, the average being 14 seers 5 chittacks per rupee. Stocks are being very rapidly depleted as the confidence in the crop now growing is confirmed. During the past week 37,000 maunds were taken away from Bolpore alone; the Collector estimates that not less than 45,000 maunds were exported in all. The railway authorities have refused to furnish information regarding food exports from the stations.

Hooghly, 8th September 1877.—Stocks in the interior are likely to last 66 days. About 30,000 maunds of rice have been imported to Chandernagore and other places on the Hooghly. Stocks in hand at Chandernagore and other places on the Hooghly are estimated at 55,000 maunds. There has been a slight fall in the prices. Coarse rice is selling at Hooghly at from 11 to 11½ seers the rupee.

Howrah, 8th September 1877.—Prices are slightly higher than last week; the supply has scarcely kept pace with the depletion of stocks.

24-Pergunnahs, 8th September.—The reported exports to Calcutta are from Diamond Harbour sub-division 15,000 maunds rice and the same quantity of paddy; from Satkhira, 5,000 maunds rice. Nothing else is reported for the week, but export goes on, a good deal of it through the smallest dealers, and ryots are believed to be running their stocks as low as they can. Lowest reported price of rice is Rs. 2-8 at Satkhira. New *aus* at Baraset sells for 14 seers the rupee.

Nuddea, 8th September 1877.—The position of affairs is almost unchanged; 8,825 maunds of rice were imported into Kushteah, and 6,197 maunds exported by rail during the week. 6,500 maunds of wheat and gram were exported from Meherpore to Calcutta. A little *aus* is being sent from Ranaghat, and 1,538 maunds of rice were sent from Bongong. The Kishengunge toll-office reports the following exports during the week:—Rice 525, wheat 50, barley 100, pulses 3,760 maunds. The Nuddea toll-office report shows the following exports:—Rice 400, wheat 225, gram 4,005, pulses 254 maunds. Prices have slightly fallen at Kushteah, but have generally risen a little. The price last paid for rice at Kishnaghur jail was Rs. 2-12-6 a maund.

Jessore, 8th September 1877.—Prices continue as they have been for the last fortnight. The stocks of rice in the different bazars are considered sufficient for the wants of the people. The Khulnah boat registration office reports that 10,099 maunds were exported from the district during the week ending 6th September 1877.

Moorshedabad, 8th September 1877.—The exports down river according to Jungypore returns were rice 27,900, paddy 1,100, pulses 31,450, gram 2,050, wheat 2,350 maunds, &c. The imports were rice 37,925, paddy 3,000, pulses 41,200, gram 3,605, wheat 5,785 maunds, &c. The exports are again increasing and check the fall in prices anticipated from the *aus* harvest. The prices are—fine rice from 10 to 12 seers, common rice from 11 to 14½ seers, coarse rice from 13½ to 15 seers, wheat from 14 to 16 seers, gram from 18 to 20 seers.

Dinagopore, 7th September 1877.—The price of common rice rose considerably this week. The exports of grain from the district during July amounted to 13,27,214 maunds, and in August to 67,697 maunds. The quantity in hand in July was 2,90,550 maunds, and in August 70,346 maunds.

Rajahmhye, 8th September 1877.—The export of rice from the several marts and gunges during the past week amounted to 2,549 maunds. The stock available for export is nearly 5½ lakhs of maunds. Prices are rising slightly. Common rice is 13½ seers, paddy 26½ seers, wheat 15 seers, and barley 18 seers per rupee.

Rungpore, 7th September 1877.—Regarding the state of the rice market and stocks there is nothing worth mentioning, except that large exportations are reported to have been made from Gaibanda to Assam, Serajgunge, and Goalundo, and that boats have come up from the latter two places to take rice. In Kurigram but little exportation is going on at present. *Amun* rice is selling there at 16 seers, and *aus* at 18 seers per rupee. From Bagdogra there is no export of rice.

Bogra, 8th September 1877.—The price of rice is about the same as reported last week, being a little dearer in three principal marts, cheaper in two, and the same in four. There has been no importation. About 5,800 maunds of rice and paddy have been exported to Calcutta.

Pubna, 8th September 1877.—At sudder station the prices are—common rice Rs. 2-6-3, coarse rice Rs. 2-1-6, and wheat Rs. 2-3-6 per maund. The stoppage of importation owing to the lowness of the rivers has raised the price of rice. At Dulai *aus* sells for Rs. 1-4, and *amun* Rs. 2 a maund. At Mathoora the price is Rs. 2, at Raigunge Rs. 2-4, and at Shazadpore Rs. 3-4. At Serajgunge the prices are—rice, best sort, Rs. 3-10; middle

sort Rs. 3-1; common rice Rs. 2-9; *aus* Rs. 2-8; *atub*, best sort, Rs. 4-8; *atub*, middle sort, Rs. 3-4. Throughout the district, except Raigunge, *amun* dhan is suffering from lowness of the rivers and want of heavy rainfall.

Darjeeling, 7th September 1877.—The stock of food-grains is well sustained. The prices continue to fall slightly.

Julpigoree, 8th September 1877.—Prices are rising slightly. At Alipore *bhadai* is being sold at 15 seers, and old coarse rice at 13 seers the rupee. At Fallacotta common rice is selling at 13 seers, and old rice is being hoarded. There is slight exportation going on to Cooch Behar. Stocks will be generally sufficient till the winter crop is reaped.

Cooch Behar, 6th September 1877.—The long break in the rains raised the price of rice to Rs. 3 during the week, though there was no deficiency of supply anywhere. The favourable turn the weather has taken will stop the further rise in prices. New *bitri* rice is selling at Rs. 2-4 a maund. About 1,000 maunds of rice were lately exported to Serajgunge.

Dacca, 8th September 1877.—The registered exports of rice to Calcutta and Goalundo by boat amount to 23,950 maunds, and elsewhere 917 maunds. Exports by Eastern Bengal Railway were 13,500 maunds. The exports of paddy to Chittagong and Backergunge were 2,575 maunds. Naraingunge, Dacca, and Mirpur are well supplied. Rice is scarce in Manickgunge. The prices are, at Dacca and Naraingunge, Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 2-14, and at Manickgunge Rs. 2-11 to Rs. 3-4.

Furzedpore, 9th September 1877.—The price of common rice has risen all over the district. The average is not more than 12 seers a rupee. At this season the district to a great extent depends on imported rice, which, owing to demands elsewhere, is not coming in as abundantly as usual. There is no exportation. The indifferent prospects of the winter rice are likely to cause a further rise of price.

Backergunge, 6th September 1877.—In the Sudder and Perozepore sub-divisions food is abnormally dear, owing to the enormous exportation incited by the demand in the famine tracts and the diminished production last year consequent on the cyclone. Coarse rice is selling at Rs. 3-4, and finer kinds at Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-12 a maund. Exportation on a small scale to Calcutta continues, and the following figures are reported:—from Backergunge 2,075 maunds, Perozepore 1,250, and Sharupkati 2,160 maunds. Rice is being imported in larger quantities than has been known in recent years; the total amounted to 23,460 maunds during the week. In Dukhin Shabazpore importations continue. The *aus* lately cut is now coming largely into the market and is selling at Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-4 a maund. The new *aus* with the *amun*, which is being imported, will be sufficient for the requirements of the people. In Patuakhali the price of *amun* is from 9½ to 10½ seers, and of *aus* from 12 to 13½ seers the rupee. There is some importation of food-grains this year, the people having sold what in other years they kept for home consumption.

Tipperah, 7th September 1877.—No change in prices or stocks of rice during last week. Exports to large amounts continue, and keep prices high. But there must be a fall soon with the prospects of a goods winter rice crop.

Chittagong, 6th September 1877.—The north of the district is well off; best rice sells from 10 to 14 seers the rupee. The poor in the south are somewhat pressed, but the distress is mainly owing to difficulties of communication. In Teknaaf rice is 4 seers unhusked, 3 to 3½ seers husked; at Nhila 5 to 5½ seers; at Ukhia 7 to 7½ seers. But the Teknaaf Mughls eat snakes, frogs, &c., with relish. There have been large imports this week, aggregating 1,00,000 maunds. This will ease prices. No exports.

Noakholly, 6th September 1877.—Prices of food-grains in almost every station are higher than those previously reported. At the Sudder coarse rice is 13 seers a rupee. The markets in the north of the district are well supplied. In the south not so well supplied as was expected. There is no exportation.

Chittagong Hill Tracts, 4th September 1877.—Rice is imported from Chittagong by traders and shop-keepers in small quantities, and now sells at Rangamati at Rs. 4, and at Fenny at Rs. 2-8 a maund. The hill people at Chengri Valley get their supplies from their jooms.

Hill Tipperah, 5th September 1877.—The markets continue to be adequately supplied. The price of common rice at Agurtollah is 20 seers the rupee.

Patna, 8th September 1877.—Prices are still rising, especially of rice and wheat. Coarser grain is still cheap and plentiful. Exports are steady.

Gya, 8th September 1877.—There was an export of 435 maunds of rice, 3rd quality, 434 maunds of gram, and 20 maunds of rice, 1st sort, to Patna from the sudder bazar. The prices are rising. From Jehanabad grain is being exported.

Shahabad, 8th September 1877.—At Sasseram prices are still rising, and at head-quarters they have risen very high owing to dealers holding out.

Durkhunga, 8th September 1877.—Importations dull. Prices steady at previous rates.

Mozufferpore, 8th September 1877.—During the week prices rose very rapidly—common rice from 14 to 10 seers per rupee by the evening of 5th instant. Since the recent rain prices have again fallen, and are now nearly the same as on 31st ultimo. Some up-country traders have been buying up grain in Mozufferpore for exportation.

Sarun, 8th September 1877.—The food-grains imported from Goruckpore, Shahabad, Fyzabad, and Nowabgunge amounted to 13,040 maunds, including 1,200 maunds of common rice, 2,025 maunds of gram, 7,390 maunds of barley, &c. The exports were 5,000 maunds of wheat to Calcutta, and 8,000 maunds of rice to Fyzabad. The prices are—common rice 12 seers 11 chittacks, gram 21 seers 3 chittacks, wheat 15½ seers, barley 20½ seers, &c.

Chumparun, 8th September 1877.—No exports; prices of food-grains have increased.

Monghyr, 8th September 1877.—The stocks in the different marts and gunges during the week were—rice 19,848, rahar 17,936 wheat 52,969, dhan 8,868, gram 60,550 maunds, &c.

Bhagulpore, 9th September 1877.—Small quantities of rice were exported by river and rail, some to North-Western Provinces and some to Calcutta. Prices are slightly higher, but the last rain has raised all hopes.

Purneah, 8th September 1877.—There has been a considerable falling off in the exportation during the week. The outturn of the new bhadoi, which has been reaped, has not been quite as good as was expected, much of it being light in the ear. At the beginning of the week prices rose suddenly from 20 to 13 seers. They have, since the improvement in the weather, fallen again to 19 seers at sudder. In Raneegunge the price is 25 and 26 seers the rupee.

Maldah, 8th September 1877.—The price of food-grains is gradually increasing. The average price of coarse rice this week is 16½ seers against 17½ seers last week. There is no other change.

Sonthal Pergunnahs, 9th September 1877.—About 500 maunds of food-grains were exported to Calcutta during the week from Deoghur sub-division. The amount of food-grains supplied in the markets of that sub-division during the week were—paddy 71 maunds, wheat 12½, ordinary rice 256, best rice 67, Indian-corn 14, and gram 25 maunds.

Cuttack, 1st September 1877.—The stocks in Kendraparah have been estimated by the Deputy Collector at 15 lakhs of maunds. But the Collector thinks that there would have been larger export transactions if there were such large stocks. The exports last week were only 31,926 maunds, and for last month 52,401 maunds. A month ago the estimate for the whole district was 19 lakhs, and the district could easily bear exportation of one lakh of maunds. The smaller estimate is probably nearer the mark. There will now be a more brisk export owing to the report that Government wish rice to be exported to the Nellore ports. Already 3,500 maunds have been consigned to Kistnapatam, and other merchants would follow suit if they had means of transport. Prices have remained as last reported.

The 8th September 1877.—The reports from the Canoongoes are not so favourable this week. The general forecast is that there is plenty of rice for local consumption and for a certain amount of export, but nearly all agree that the market cannot stand large exportations. Prices are high both in the town and all over the interior. Exports last week were 5,492 maunds as against 31,926 maunds of the previous week, and yet the prices have a tendency to rise. Seven ships are loading at False Point, but the difficulty still is want of means of transport from Cuttack.

Pooree, 6th September 1877.—Rice is obtainable in all parts of the district. The prices are 11 seers 13 chittacks in the city, and from 13½ to 18½ seers in the mofussil. Traders from Madras are purchasing rice for export in the city, and in the western and south-eastern parts of the district. Export by land to Cuttack, and by land, the Chilka and the sea to Madras continues.

Balasore, 7th September 1877.—During the past week the exports from Chandbally were 23,802 maunds of rice to Madras, and 1,540 maunds rice and 718 maunds paddy to Calcutta, and a small quantity by land towards Contai. Clean red rice sells in Balasore town at Rs. 2-6, and in Chandbally Rs. 2-8. Stocks held for export in Balasore town amount to 77,000 maunds, and in Chandbally to 49,146 maunds.

Hazareebagh, 7th September 1877.—The markets are well-supplied. The young Indian-corn is now coming freely into the market, but more as a vegetable than as a food-grain, and is sold very cheap, showing that the crop is a full one. A small quantity of wheat (50 maunds) was exported towards Raneegunge, but more than three times that quantity was imported. Prices continue unchanged.

Lohardugga, 8th September 1877.—The bazars are well-supplied. Prices have risen again at head-quarters, but are steady at Palamow. There is no unusual exportation.

Singbhoom, 7th September 1877.—The supply of food-grains continues plentiful. There have been no changes in their prices. Exportations *nil*, owing to weather.

Manbhoom, 8th September 1877.—Nothing new to report about export of rice, which continues at the same rate. From Purulia, however, the exports are larger, as the harvest being a fair one, the ryots are selling off the surplus stock of rice. The condition of other food-grains is satisfactory. There will not be a bumper rice harvest, as *khorka*, or barren blight, has appeared.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 8th September 1877.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Sept. 8 '77	·79	Rainfall at RaneeGUNGE has been 6·21 inches, at Jehanabad 2·69 inches, at Culna ·46 of an inch, and at Cutwa ·15 of an inch. Bood-bood had no rain during the week. Prospects of the crops are good. Fever is prevalent.
	2 Bankoora, „ 8 „	1·48	Not much rain during the early part of the week, but the weather was showery towards the close. Prospects of the crops continue favourable.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 8 „	1·39	Weather—very hot in the early part of the week. Fair rain on the 7th and 8th instant, which promises to continue. State and prospects of the crops continue fair.
	4 Midnapore, „ 8 „	1·72	Weather—fine at the beginning of the week and stormy at the end. The prospects of late rice continue excellent, especially in the south and south-west of the district.
	5 Hooghly, „ 8 „	·87	Weather—warm. Slight rain on the 6th, 7th, and 8th instant. The harvesting of early rice is going on. The break in the rain was on the whole beneficial, but rain is again needed, and is being given, the Collector writes, in fulness. All crops on the ground are doing well. Public health is normal.
	Howrah, „ 8 „	2·08	Weather—fair and sultry at the beginning, and cloudy with moderate rain at the end of the week. The crops have benefited greatly by the comparative cessation of rain. But little rice now remains to be transplanted.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Sept. 8 '77	1·06	Weather—fair and hot during most part of the week. The <i>aus</i> harvest is going on, and the outturn is so far good. The condition of other crops is very good and promising. The health in general is good for the season.
	7 Nuddea, „ 8 „	·13	Weather—fine, with slight rain occasionally. The early rice harvest is progressing rapidly and favourably. Part of the late rice requires either floods or very heavy rain. Chillies, sugarcane, &c., are reported to be promising.
	8 Jessore, „ 8 „	1·20	Weather—very sultry. Slight rain on three days at the Sudder Station. The heaviest rainfall reported is from Khoolna—2·11 inches. Early rice is gathered and the yield is fair. <i>Amun</i> promises well. At Magorah and Narail fears are expressed about the <i>amun</i> on account of the rapid fall of the rivers.
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 8 „	·93	Weather—extremely hot in the early part of the week; windy and comparatively cool in the latter part. The <i>aus</i> harvest generally appears to be a fair one and is still in progress. More rain is wanted for the <i>amun</i> . General health is good.
RAGHABYE AND COCHIN BEHAR DIV.	10 Dinagepore, „ 7 „	3·49	Oppressive heat prevailed till the night of the 5th instant, when rain fell, and the weather has since been much cooler. ·65 of an inch registered at Roygunge. State and prospects of the crops are generally good. The jute is not so good as the <i>bhadoi</i> . The Collector hears that the planting of the <i>haimanti</i> rice is interfered with by general sickness among the people.
	11 Rajshahye, „ 8 „	·50	Weather—cloudy with occasional scanty showers of rain. The cutting of the <i>aus dhan</i> is nearly finished; the yield is said to be an average one. With the rise of the rivers an improvement was expected in the state of the <i>amun</i> crop, but the sudden and untimely receding of the inundation water is said very likely to cause ultimate injury to the crop.
	12 Rungpore, „ 7 „	1·40	Up to 6th instant the weather was dry and hot, since then it has become cooler. ·68 of rain registered at Gaibanda and ·30 at Kurigram. The dry weather has been relieved by the heavy and seasonable rain of the 6th. Jute is now being cut all over the district and the crop is a good one. Fever is prevalent in the Gaibanda sub-division and small-pox in the Barbari thana of Kurigram: otherwise the public health is good for this time of the year.
	13 Bogra, „ 8 „	·47	Alternate rain and sunshine with easterly wind. The prospects of the crops are on the whole satisfactory though rain is wanted, and in Sherepore police station it is reported that the <i>amun</i> crop is somewhat backward. The rain of the 7th instant has done much good. Fever is reported to be prevalent in the three western police stations and in Mudhoopore outpost; in other parts the district is healthy.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
Central Districts.			
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIVS.	14 Pubna, Sept 8 '77	1.56	Weather—cloudy and showery. The reaping of <i>aus dhan</i> is almost completed and a 12-anna outturn is expected. State and prospects of all crops, especially jute, continue to be good, with the exception of the <i>amun</i> crop, which is suffering from lowness of the rivers and from want of heavy rain. Fever is very prevalent in the town.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 7 „	5.08	The rainfall has been somewhat more seasonable during the week, but more is needed. The <i>haimanti</i> rice on the high lands have suffered for want of rain, but no serious loss has yet been experienced.
	16 Julpigoree, „ 8 „	10.52	Water—rainy and seasonable. Cooler and much less oppressive. Rain fell on two days at head-quarters. It is hoped that it was general. It has done much good. The <i>haimanti</i> rice, which was withering for want of rain, has been saved, and transplantation is active throughout the district. Except in Boda, where the <i>haimanti</i> has suffered exceptionally, a 10 to 12-anna crop is anticipated. In Boda the <i>bhadoi</i> is generally a failure and the <i>haimanti</i> will be poor.
	Cooch Behar, „ 6 „	2.65	Weather—hot and oppressive in the beginning of the week. It began to rain from the night of the 4th instant, and the weather became cool. 35 registered at Mathabunga, 87 at Mekligunge, and 33 at Dinhatta. The prospects of the <i>haimanti</i> were becoming very gloomy. Good showers of rain have, however, begun, and if there be a sufficient fall, people will still be able to finish transplanting, the seedlings already transplanted will flourish, and though even an average harvest cannot be expected, there will be no cause for serious anxiety. The outturn of the jute crop is expected to be good. Tobacco seeds have lately been sown in some places.
Eastern Districts.			
Dacca Divs.	17 Dacca, Sept 8 '77	.91	Weather—fair up to 6th instant; since then heavy clouds and showers. Rice on high lands usually subject to inundation from rivers is already suffering, and even plentiful rain will not save it from being a poor crop. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop now depend entirely on the river not falling as fast as it has been doing. If it does, there will be great loss; if not, only partial.
	18 Furreed pore, „ 9 „	1.32	Weather—hot in the early part of the week; cooler during the last two or three days. Rainfall at Goalundo has been 1.57 inches, and at Madaripore 2.60 inches. The rivers are still falling, and the prospects of the <i>burun</i> , or long-stemmed rice, are unfavourable. It is almost too late to hope for a rise of the rivers now, but if there is an abundant rainfall, taking one kind of winter rice with another, a tolerable crop may be obtained.
	19 Backergunge, „ 6 „	1.33	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of the crops everywhere continue good. Transplantation of <i>amun</i> is still going on with great activity in all the wave-stricken tracts, and notwithstanding the recent fearful destruction of human life, it is expected that very little land will be left uncultivated. Fever and general sickness are prevalent; also hoof disease among cattle in a few places.
	20 Mymensingh „ „	.....	Return not received.
CHITTAGONG DIVS.	21 Tipperah, „ 7 „	.02	Weather—hot and fine. 1.62 of rain registered at Brahmunbariah. Prospects of the crops are good, but more rain is wanted soon. The floods have done some damage in thanas Kotwali and Kosba.
	22 Chittagong, „ 6 „	7.00	Weather—fine. On the night of the 3rd instant 6 inches of rain fell in six hours. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop are very good. The north of the district is well off, but in the south the poor are suffering, and the distress is mainly owing to difficulties of communication.
	23 Noakholly, „ 6 „	1.35	Weather—fair and very hot. There was a little rain during the week and more is wanted. The reaping of early rice and transplantation of <i>amun</i> still continue. Public health is fair.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 4 „	1.76	Weather—sunny with occasional showers of rain throughout the week. Paddy is being gathered in early <i>jooms</i> . The cotton plants are thriving well.
BEHAR.	Hill Tipperah, „ 5 „	1.27	Very slight rainfall. Weather very warm. More rain is wanted for the recently transplanted <i>amun</i> crop. Other crops are doing well.
PATNA DIVS.	25 Patna, „ 8 '77	.79	Rainfall at Barrh has been 2.41, at Behar .52, and at Dinapore .67. Rain is still insufficient to complete transplantation of rice on high lands. <i>Bhadoi</i> is good everywhere. Health is good. Since reported on the 10th instant:—Good steady rain all on the 9th and continued on the 10th: though too late to save all rice, it has much brightened the prospects.